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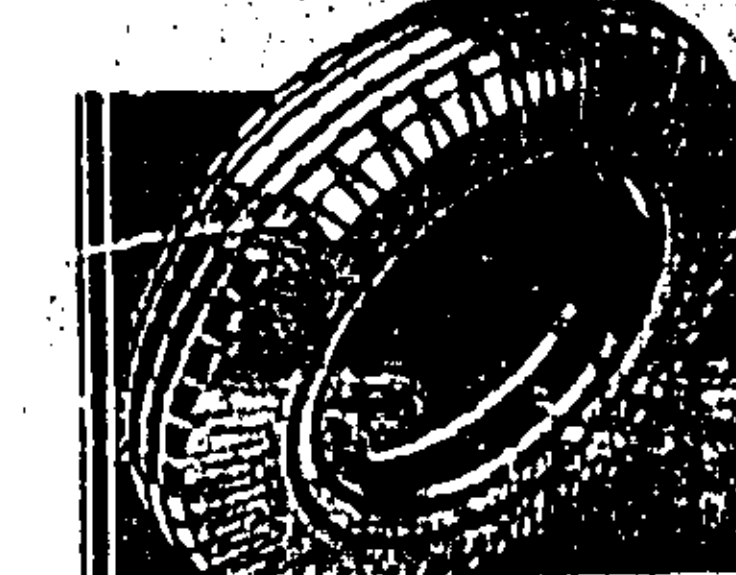
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The
Hongkong Telegraph.

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1937. 日二十月六

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This new tyre meets the conditions produced by increased car efficiency.

ULTIMATUM EXPIRING TO-NIGHT

Japan Insists China Withdraw all Nanking Soldiers from Hopei

DEMANDS INTERFERENCE WITH LOCAL SETTLEMENT SCHEME MUST CEASE IMMEDIATELY

29th Army Truculent At High-Handed Attitude

At 11.30 o'clock to-night, local time, the time limit for the acceptance of the Japanese demands by Nanking, considered a virtual ultimatum expires. Japan insists that Chinese troops cease provocative acts in North China and that Nanking terminate interference in negotiations between Japan and the local Hopei-Charhar authorities. This message from *Reuter* was received at 7.05 a.m. in Hongkong.

Originally Japan urged only that China expedite her reply to these demands. Early this morning it was disclosed that the time limit had been set.

Chinese officials are gloomy. On every side it is being predicted that Japan intends to force a war on China and that hostilities will probably commence to-night, with the expiration of the "ultimatum," the *United Press* reported last night.

WON'T ACCEPT HUMILIATION

Peiping, July 19.
The 29th Army, which has thus far resisted Japanese efforts to take over control of key-points in North China following the Lukouchiao incident, vows it will not accept a humiliating settlement.

Some sections of this fighting forces are becoming more and more truculent following reports from Tientsin that General Sung Chih-yuan, the Army's commander, had expressed regret to the Japanese commander-in-chief, General Kayoshi Katsuki, and had verbally agreed to the Japanese truce terms.

Meanwhile, it is learned, the Japanese are insisting on the removal of Central Government troops from Hopei before any withdrawal of Japanese forces can be commenced.—*Reuter*.

NO REAL AGREEMENT

Peiping, July 19.
With respect to reports of a Chinese agreement to Japanese demands at the Tientsin conference, most reliable sources state that all that has been done by both sides is to express mutual regret over the Lukouchiao incident, which precipitated the present crisis. This is the statement made by Chinese officials here early this morning.

Regarding the reported Japanese demand for the suppression of Communism and anti-Japanese activity in China, General Sung Chih-yuan, the Hopei-Charhar military chief, commander of the 29th Army and chief Chinese delegate to the Tientsin conference, has merely asserted the points are irrelevant, since these have always been a part of his policy.

REFUSE TO WITHDRAW

Both sides are understood to have agreed not to open fire, though the exact implication is not clear. Japanese, however, refuse to consider the withdrawal of troops from the positions now occupied on Chinese soil until the Central Government divisions have been withdrawn completely from Hopei. Nothing has been signed, it is believed here. But the Japanese assert that the apology received from the Chinese indicates tacit acceptance of all their demands. A full agreement, they believe, will be worked out in two or three days.

Self-Defence Pleaded

Tokyo, July 19.
The ultra-Rightist Japanese Production Party, affiliated with the Black Dragon Society, to-day handed a letter to the British Ambassador for forwarding to the British Government, pointing out that Japan's actions in North China were taken wholly in self-defence.

The letter requests that Britain refrain from any measure of intervention, which would be strongly opposed.—*Reuter*.

Local officials proclaim their loyalty to General Sung, whatever happens, but educators and intellectuals are indignant and disappointed with negotiations at Tientsin rather than going to Pootung, where Nanking troops have concentrated in support of the 29th Army, and resisting the Japanese occupation.

The intellectuals regard as the "joker" in the deck the Japanese demands that Chinese Central Government troops be withdrawn from Hopei prior to the withdrawal of the Japanese. One noted educator said: "Continuance of Japanese" (Continued on Page 4.)

FIGHTING WEST OF PEIPING

May Develop Into Operations On Large Scale

50,000 Japanese Now In Area

Tientsin, July 18.
Chinese authorities here report that their troops are engaged with Japanese five miles west of Peiping to-day and express the fear that a large-scale battle would develop through the Peiping area.

They said they had definite reason to expect an attack in force from the Japanese to-night, or at the latest, to-morrow morning. It is estimated that the Japanese forces now in this area number 50,000 men, but more continue to pour into Tientsin and to press on to the vicinity of the old capital, Peiping.

Two troop trains arrived here from Manchukuo last night and two more are due to-day. Railroad men say 20 trainloads are waiting along the frontier to sweep down into China whenever they are needed.—*United Press*.

CHARGED WITH ARMED ROBBERY

At the Kowloon Magistrate's court this morning, before Mr. K. M. A. Barnett, Chow Hon, 26, farmer, and Chung On, 29, unemployed, were charged that, with others not in custody, when armed with revolvers, they stole 288 pieces of gold jewellery from 5 Nga Tain Wai Road, Kowloon City, on July 15. Inspector Portillon asked for a remand for three days, which was granted.

BALLOON BURNS



Piccard's Balloons Fall Ablaze

Rochester, Minn., July 18.
Fire to-day destroyed the new balloon equipment belonging to Professor Jean Piccard, twin brother of the famous stratosphere balloonist, who was attempting a record-breaking ascent here.

It is believed the fire started in the air, but reports state that Professor Piccard landed safely at Lansing, Iowa, about 75 miles from here. This information was conveyed here to Madame Piccard.

The Professor ascended from Rochester earlier on what was announced as a trial ascent. His equipment on this occasion consisted of a gondola supported by eight relatively small, rubber balloons.—*Reuter*.

FORMER HONGKONG LADY PASSES

DEATH OF MRS. EMIL DANENBERG

Many residents of the Colony will learn with the utmost regret of the death of Mrs. Danenberg, wife of Professor Emil Danenberg, which occurred at Los Angeles on Friday last. The sad news has just been received in Hongkong by cable.

The late Mrs. Danenberg, who was well-known and extremely popular amongst a large circle of friends in Hongkong, left the Colony with her husband, son and daughter, for Los Angeles some seven or eight years ago, where they have resided ever since. She had been in indifferent health for some considerable time.

Much sympathy will be felt for the bereaved husband and children, as well as for relatives of Mrs. Danenberg in Hongkong.

The deceased lady was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. Gardner, and amongst those left to mourn her death are several brothers and sisters in Hongkong.

STOP PRESS

PREMATURE REPORT OF SETTLEMENT

Tientsin, July 19.
General Sung Chih-yuan is leaving for Peiping early to-day, indicating that the conferences here with Japanese military officers have been concluded.

Japanese leaders state that reports of a verbal agreement are premature.—*United Press*.

JAPAN PLANES OPEN FIRE ON CHINA TRAINS

Many Passengers Killed And Wounded: Foreign Office Protests

(Special to "Telegraph")

Nanking, July 19.

The Foreign Office has issued a communique reporting that Japanese military aircraft have attacked and machine-gunned three Chinese trains operating on the Peiping-Hankow line, and causing considerable casualties among Chinese travelling aboard them.

The first attack occurred yesterday at 11.20 a.m., near Changhochiao, Honan, when two passengers were killed and others wounded.

The second attack was at noon, near Kwangchuang-tsan, Hopei, in which ten Chinese casualties occurred.

The third attack took place half an hour later, at 12.30 p.m., in the vicinity of Yuanhsieh-sien, Hopei, when again there were ten Chinese casualties.

Vigorous Protest

The Foreign Office has lodged a vigorous protest with the Japanese Embassy with respect to these aeroplane attacks, demanding that the Japanese halt "these illegal acts" and insure that they do not occur again.

China is holding Japan responsible for the consequences, the Foreign Office states, and reserves the right to make subsequent demands.

It is pointed out that the flight of Japanese planes over Chinese territory violates China's sovereignty and territorial rights.—*United Press*.

Still Concentrating

Shanghai, July 19.
Chinese authorities report that 17 Japanese troop trains, carrying an estimated total of 30,000 men, in addition to tanks, munitions and artillery, have entered Manchukuo through Shingaihu during the past 30 hours.

It is also learned that the 20th Division of the Japanese Army has departed from Seoul for North China. Thus the concentration of fighting forces continues.—*United Press*.

Two Planes Involved

Nanking, July 19.
Two Japanese aeroplanes machine-gunned Chinese passenger trains on the Kichan Railway in two districts of Hopei yesterday, and another in Honan Province.

The Chinese Foreign Office has protested to the Japanese Embassy.—*Reuter*.

Munitions Arriving

Nanking, July 18.
Large quantities of Japanese ammunition and war supplies continue to arrive at Peiping and Tientsin. These supplies were transported to Peiping and Tientsin from Korea. It is understood that the latest consignments include 500 cases of shells, 15 car-loads of other ammunition and arms, 18 car-loads of horses and ten of cannons, as well as a number of motor trucks. All are intended for the Japanese troops stationed in Tientsin.—*Wah Kiu Yat Po*.

FILM ACTOR COLLAPSES

GRIEF-STRIKEN BY STAR'S DEATH

Hollywood, July 18.
William Powell, one of Hollywood's most popular actors, who collapsed on a movie set yesterday as a result of illness which followed the shock of Jean Harlow's death, was reported improved to-day.

He has been ordered to leave Hollywood for several days' complete rest.

Powell was at Miss Harlow's bedside when she died, collapsed then. It is said that the two were about to announce their engagement.—*United Press*.

Insurgents Launching Offensive

Planos Blast Way For Infantry West Of Madrid Heavy Loyalist Air Losses

Hendaye, July 18.

The Insurgent forces, under General Francisco Franco, have resumed the offensive to the west of Madrid, following the exhaustion of the Loyalist assaults of the past several days, and with a vengeance. To-day 36 bombing planes working in relays, and escorted by 112 fighters, are said to have continuously attacked the Government positions at Villa Nueva del Pardillo, and at Brunete, without meeting any resistance from Government forces.

The Insurgents report that their infantry subsequently reached its local objectives without encountering opposition, as the Government lines were unable owing to the aerial assault which preceded their advance. The San Sebastian press reports the despatch of numerous troop trains from Burgos, Vitoria and San Sebastian to the Santander and Asturias fronts.

Claims Aerial Victories

General Queipo de Llano, in a broadcast, claimed that 71 Government planes were shot down and 12 captured after they had made forced landings on the Madrid front between July 1 and July 16.

Moreover, 21 Government tanks were destroyed by artillery and nine others were captured during the Madrid fighting of this period, he added.—*Reuter*.

Italy, Germany Accused

Valencia, July 18.
"The Germans and Italians are not here to defeat the Republic, but to take our mines and naval bases in order to check other powers, like Britain and France," declared Spain's President, Senor Manuel Azana, addressing a crowded meeting here to-day on the occasion of the anniversary of the beginning of the civil war.

Senor Azana denounced the proposal to grant the Insurgent belligerent rights as an impertinent piece of intervention. He said the only non-intervention realized was that of the League of Nations.

Concluding, he declared the Government's military strength was the better. "I know there are half a million Spanish bayonets which won't let themselves be vanquished," he asserted.—*Reuter*.

Ring Around Gibraltar

London, July 18.
A Gibraltar despatch to the *Labour Paper*, *Daily Herald*, asserted yesterday that Spanish Insurgents, under the direction of German experts, have almost ringed Gibraltar with fortifications from which big guns could pour shells on the famous "Rock."

It is stated that the guns are placed along a 15-mile stretch of coast from Algeciras, which is on the west side of Gibraltar Bay and opposite to Gibraltar, to Tarifa, farther west and around the turn of the Straits.—*United Press*.

Red Aviators Guests Of Hollywood

Los Angeles, July 18.
Three of Russia's North Pole fliers, grinning, prepared to attend to-day the annual baseball game between motion picture comedians and leading men.

Mikhail Gromov, Andrei Yumov, and Sergei Danilin, who flew here from Moscow in the world's longest non-stop flight, were happy at the prospect of seeing film stars in real life and action.

Monday the three aviators will go to the studios, then they will leave for San Francisco and Washington, where they will be received by President F. D. Roosevelt before they sail again for home.

Their famous monoplane will be created and shipped back to Russia.—*United Press*.

Reduced Casualty Report

Patna, July 18.

A revised list of casualties in the Central India railway disaster shows that 107 passengers were killed and 75 injured. All were Indians.

The disaster occurred when the express train from Punjab to Janpur left the rails fifteen miles from Patna and plunged into an embankment, three coaches being telescoped.—*Reuter*.

CHICAGO ADVANCES STEADILY

Beats Brooklyn In Two Starts

Giants Twice Trim Cards

New York, July 18.

The National League saw no upsets to-day. Chicago won twice against Brooklyn, thus forging ahead of the field still further, though New York kept pace by beating St. Louis in a twin bill.

Galen and O'Dea hit homers for the Chicago Cubs in the opener, getting a seven to six victory. Each team hit 12 times. In the night-cap the Cubs won nine to four, Galen again driving out a home run.

New York won the first game from St. Louis in spite of three errors, six to five, Ott and Chiozza saving the day with well-timed home runs. The second game was a blank out for St. Louis, Schumacher allowing nine hits which did not net a single score. Schumacher, Leslie and Danning hit circuits, the Giants scoring eleven.

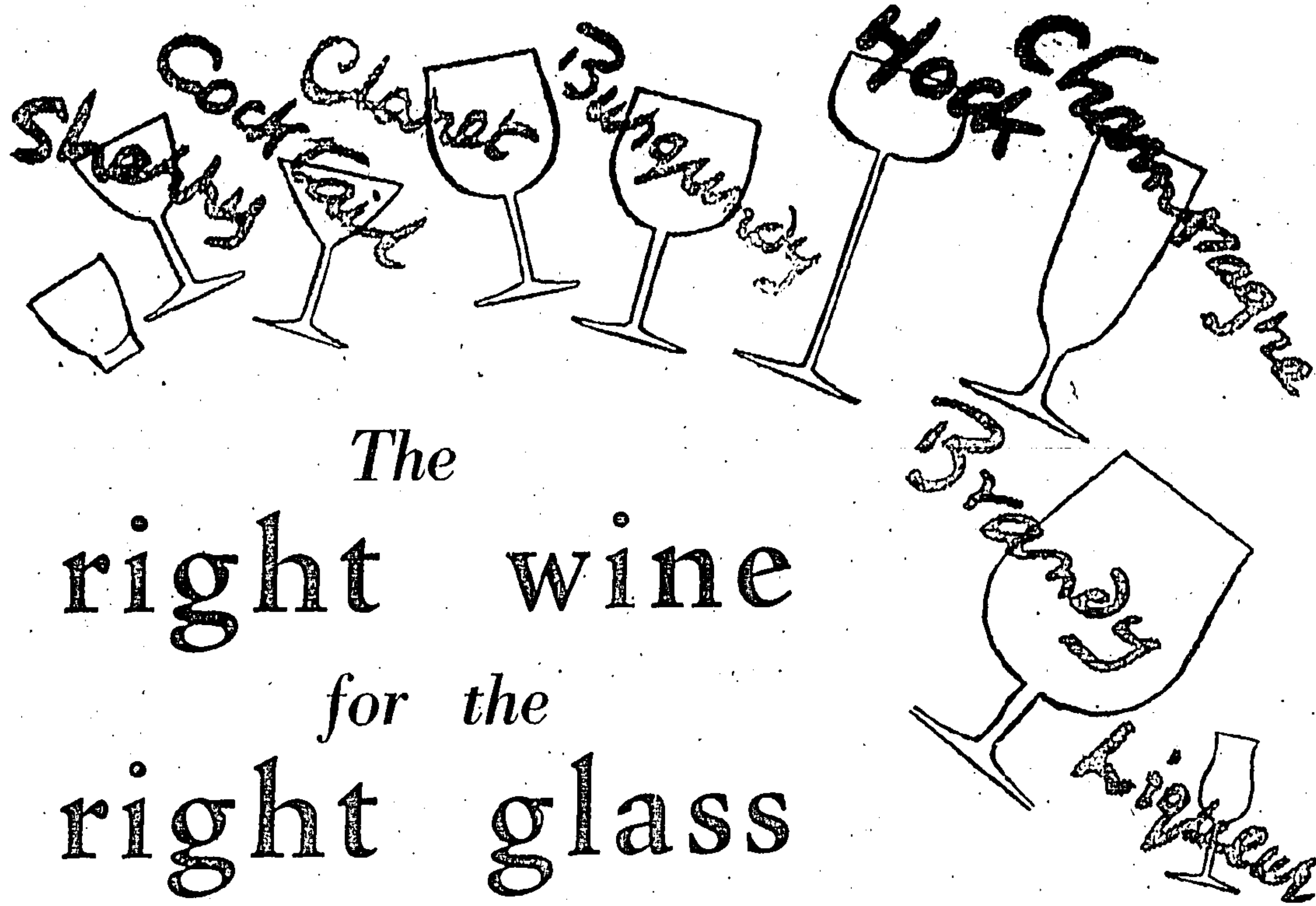
Cincinnati also won twice, four to one against Boston in the first, one to nothing in the second, when Grissom pitched. Lombardi drove out a homer in the opener.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia split the honours, the Phillies taking the opener, five to two, the Pirates the late game, six to five, Handley and Brubaker circling the bags.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Philadelphia and St. Louis each won a game in their series, the Athletics going down to defeat six to one.—*United Press*.

KEEP THIS BY YOU FOR REFERENCE



The right wine for the right glass

four varieties will be enough for most occasions, but it's nice to know about the others

DO you know the difference between a cocktail and a sherry glass, and which wines should be served in "ports"? Or does the array of glasses set by your place on the dinner table simply bewilder you? Dining conventions are not so strict these days, but there is more difference between the sizes and shapes of glasses people use. In a set of old English glass, for instance, there may be only two or three sizes; a modern range may easily contain a dozen different types.

Start with These

THERE is, however, no need to despair if you want to entertain in style in a small flat which cannot accommodate more than a couple of dozen glasses altogether. Six each of four varieties will provide the correct glass for any type of wine.

First of all you need a set of sherry glasses; have them in a classic shape with long stems and a small bowl. These will do for cocktails, port and all dessert wines.

The next essential is a claret glass. Use this for burgundy as well, and any wine drunk in the middle of the meal. It will also do for champagne.

If you drink liqueurs at all small glasses for them are essential, but if you are indulging in a good liqueur-brandy use the claret glasses for it.

Finally you need a set of tumblers. Choose them in an attractive rounded design and they will do for all long drinks, whisky and soda, and so on.

For All Occasions

IF you insist on having the correct glass for every possible occasion you need upwards of a dozen sets.

To begin at the beginning, cocktail glasses are shallower and wider than those used for sherry; they may have a medium stem or a very short one.

Recently there has been a fashion for squat sherry glasses like tiny tumblers.

For more formal use the long-stemmed variety is still preferred. These glasses are smaller than port glasses and have a narrower bowl.

Claret glasses have fairly long stems and large bowls (though a good deal smaller than a brandy goblet). There is also a burgundy glass which has a shorter, rounder bowl and a longer stem.

Roughly, these two glasses take the shape (inverted) of the bottles containing the wine which is drunk from them.

For hock there are special glasses with very long stems and shallow, open bowls.

Choose which you Like

OPINION varies as to the best glass for champagne. Those most generally used have long stems and saucer-shaped bowls. They should have hollow stems, or else a star cut in the bottom of the bowl—either of these devices keeps the bubbles rising.

Some people prefer a glass of the claret type for champagne, but a little shallower; the narrower top preserves the bouquet. Tapering glasses without stems serve the same purpose.

Liqueurs are served in small, long-stemmed glasses. They may match the wine glasses, but it is also correct to have them of a different

hands clasped lovingly round the bowl. The theory is that the warmth of the hands brings out the flavour, and it is correct to inhale the bouquet as you drink.

Turning to Tumblers

FOR long drinks, there are many varieties of the tumbler type. Vermouth and soda, a favourite Continental drink which is gaining favour over here, is drunk from large conical glasses.

Whisky and soda is served in these, in ordinary tumblers, or in ponies, which are miniature tumblers.

Soda glasses, about twice the size of tumblers, are favoured for iced drinks. They allow room for the decorative touches which the modern hostess loves to add.

When setting a dinner table it is usual to put only two or three glasses. In this case one should be a sherry glass, the second a claret, and if champagne is to be served the third should be chosen accordingly.

At a luncheon table a tumbler is often added, as many people like to hold their brandy glasses with both hands.

Children Don't Like You . . .

1—To grumble too much when they come home dirty, or you will find it doubly difficult to get them clean again.

2—To fail to keep a promise. This undermines a child's confidence in you.

3—To refuse them third helpings of food. More often than not it is their appetite talking and not simply greed, as so many adults suppose.

4—To make yourself conspicuous in any way. They hate the possibility of their parents being held up to ridicule by schoolmates.

5—To reprimand them in any way in front of their friends. Better to wait and have a quiet talk with them afterwards. It will have much more effect on their future behaviour.

and here are some cooling drinks for hot days . . .

Wild attacks upon it with a crowbar only shatter it into rapidly dissolving fragments.

ONE favourite summer drink known as "shandy gaff," or, more briefly, "shandy," is often wrongly described in these days as being made with ginger ale, lemonade, or clear ginger beer.

It should really consist of equal parts of beer and stone or cloudy draught ginger beer. The beer should always be poured into the glass first, or else the drink will not mix properly.

Ginger ale can be used in a refreshing, tee-total drink which is made by slightly crushing a sprig of mint, putting it into a tall glass, adding a lump of ice, and filling up with mineral water.

FOR those who prefer their cooling drinks to be hot, I can recommend the virtues of mint tea.

Simply put two or three lightly crushed mint leaves in a cup or fireproof glass tumbler, pour boiling water on them, and infuse as for ordinary tea.

Iced China tea, on the other hand, is made by infusing it for no more than five minutes, straining it into a jug, sweetening it to taste, and adding two or three slices of lemon.

Take out the lemon when the tea has cooled, set the jug on ice or in the refrigerator, and put a lump of ice in it when serving.

HOME PAGE COOK

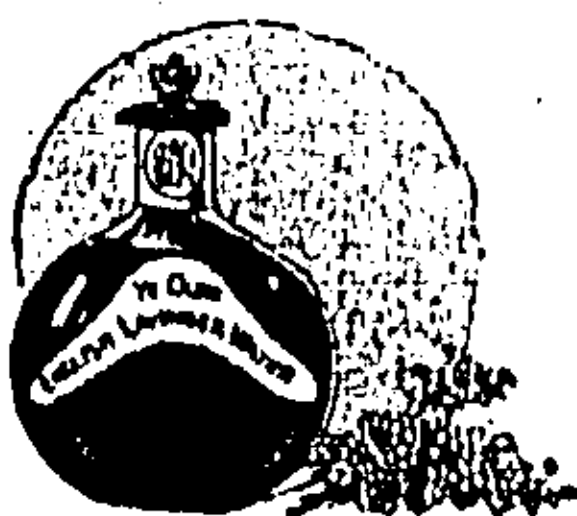
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SEASONING MAKES THE DIFFERENCE

SECRET OF GOOD COOKING

QUITE often the only difference between a really good cook and a mediocre one is just a matter of seasoning. Give two people the same main ingredients, one will produce a dish that will delight an epicure, the other just an ordinary uninteresting affair.

The average cook is very off-hand where flavourings are concerned. Yet a mastery of the art of seasoning can turn an ordinary cook into a chef. A dash of this—a drop of that—and the most everyday food takes on a new glamour.

Seasoning is the one branch of cooking about which there is no hard and fast rule. You can't season "by the book," and at the same time, you can't just trust to luck. Again and again we are told to "season to taste with salt and pepper," but how many of us carry out the instructions? Yet taste is the only true guide to correct seasoning.

If you have ever watched a really clever cook at work you will probably have been surprised at the frequency with which he tastes his concoctions, savouring each spoonful carefully on the tongue. Keep your tasting spoon by you in a bowl of hot water, and wipe it each time before tasting the food.

Salt is the basis of all flavouring; to over-salt is a disaster, so add a little at a time and taste until you have got the right flavour. Use cooking salt for flavouring; table salt has other ingredients added and is not so strong as cooking salt. Add salt to vegetables at the beginning of the cooking to meat when it is almost cooked, as the salt is apt to harden the meat. Salted meats, of course, require no salt added in cooking.

Vary the Pepper

White pepper is the only pepper we find in most kitchens. It is a good rule to use white pepper for white foods such as cream soups and sauces, chicken, or other white meat dishes. For other dishes, or for sprinkling on top of creamed soups or vegetables, try black pepper or cayenne—just a few grains will look well and give a new flavour.

If mustard were used more freely in the kitchen, especially during the cooking of meat, we should have far tastier meals. For mustard brings out the individual flavour of the dish, adds a zest of its own, and makes the food more appetising and more digestible. In America, mustard is used almost as much as salt and pepper in the cooking of meat.

Before you put a joint into the oven, take a little dry mustard and rub it well into and all over the meat. This will make the meat much more tender, besides greatly improving its flavour.

When you fry bacon, a little dry mustard sprinkled on the bottom of the frying pan will bring out the flavour of the bacon in a wonderful way.

The next time you grill a steak try making a few gashes in the meat and spreading made mustard in the cuts. You will see then what I mean by cooking the mustard flavour into the meat.

In making cheese dishes, too, a little mustard is a very great improvement. I always add a tea-spoonful of mustard to the cheese when making Welsh rarebit or macaroni cheese. When once you have tried this you'll think the same dishes very insipid without the mustard. Fatted meats and game-larks should also be seasoned with mustard.

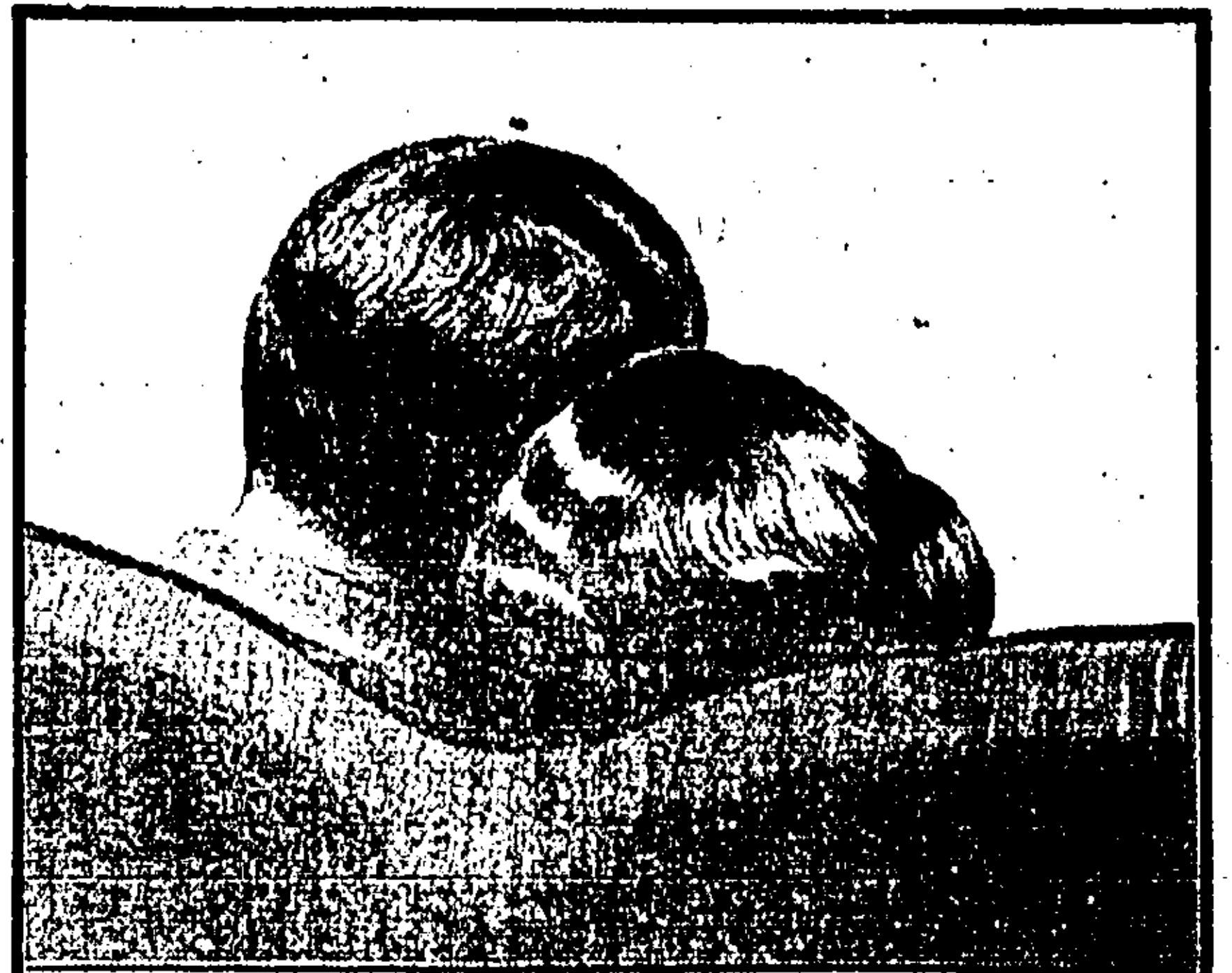
Herbs and Spices

Most women are afraid to use garlic, but a cut garlic rubbed round the salad bowl gives just the right flavour of onion and makes the salad "different." A little finely chopped mint gives a subtle, aromatic flavour to a salad, while chives have a flavour more delicate than the earliest spring onions. Bay leaves and mace give an intriguing flavour when added to boiled meats and fish or to soups.

Celery seeds deserve to be better known than they are for flavouring soups and stews when celery is out of season. Pepper-corns and mustard seeds should be used for seasoning clear soups, as they do not cloud the liquor as ground pepper does, and a few added to the water when boiling fish, silver-side, or mutton will help to give the lie to the statement that there is no flavour in such boiled foods. Nutmeg is useful for flavouring soups and forcemeat as well as for sprinkling on puddings. Ground cinnamon is a delightful variation to nutmeg in milk puddings; try it with apple pie, or baked apples, or sprinkled on junket or over blanch-manges.

All these suggestions may seem little things to worry about when cooking, but believe me they make all the difference to your success as a cook. So do experiment and a little adventurous seasoning and flavouring, and you'll have all your friends wondering why your food always tastes more appetising than theirs.

Gladys Mann.

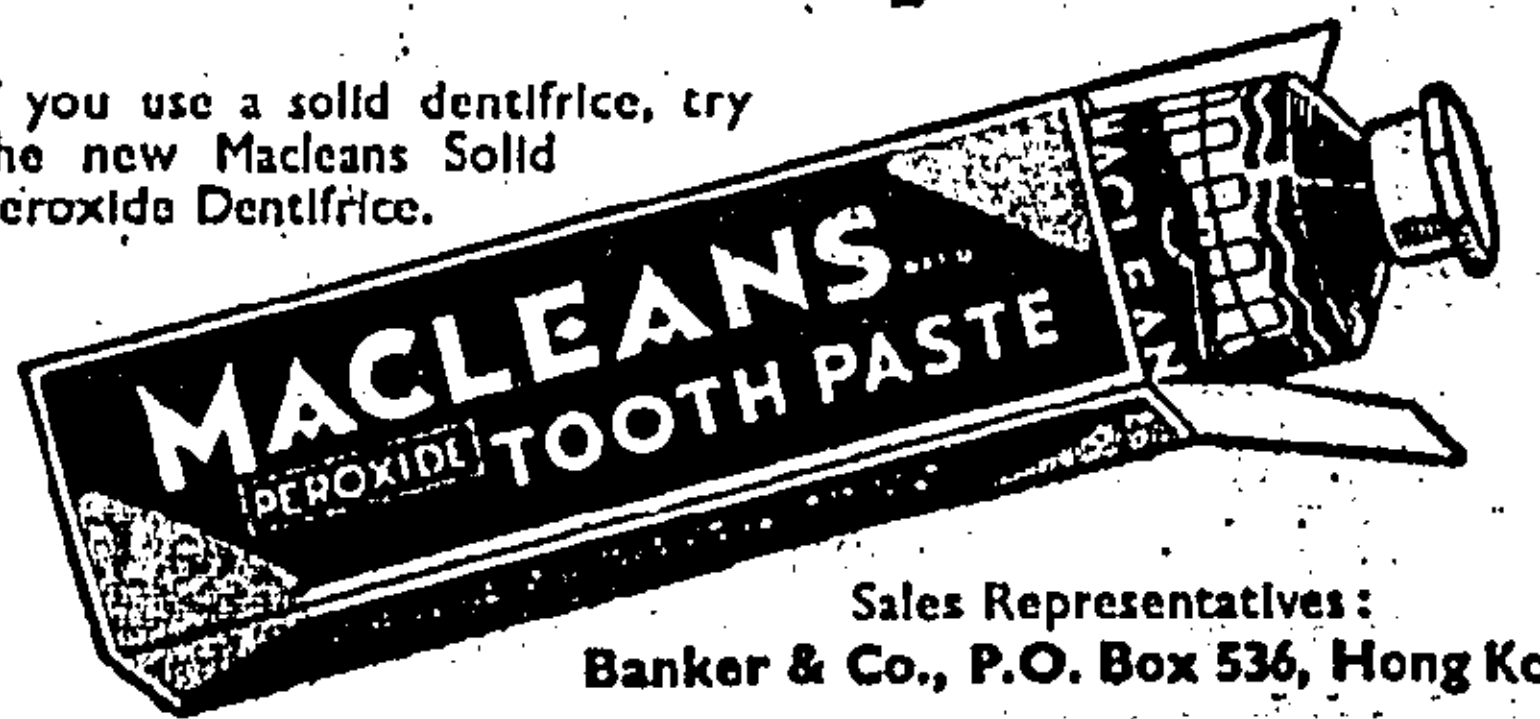


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STALIN'S STORY OF THE PURGE

Has A Budget Crisis Every Saturday

Abbots Ripton (Hunts), June 25.
WHEN Herbert Mayes, farm labourer on Lord de Ramsey's estate at Abbots Ripton, reaches his four-roomed thatched cottage on Saturdays, and hands over his week's wages to the wife, Mrs. Mayes starts to think.

She has the same problem every Saturday:—

How can 31s. 3½d. be made to last a week when you have eight children, the eldest a boy of fourteen and the youngest a delicate baby of six months who must have milk?

Here is Mrs. Mayes's budget:—

| | | |
|----------|----|----|
| Grocer | 15 | d. |
| Baker | 5 | 0 |
| Butcher | 3 | 0 |
| Coal | 3 | 0 |
| Potatoes | 2 | 0 |
| Milk | 2 | 4 |

Which leaves 11½d. for clothes.

"And if any one thinks he can do it better," her husband said to-day, "he can come and take the money and try."

Tired-faced, dark-haired Mrs. Mayes said:—

"It is the clothes that are so hard. The children must have them, but in a good week there is never more than 2s. left."

At that moment the baker arrived. He carried in four large loaves.

"They will be gone by Thursday," said Mrs. Mayes. "A loaf doesn't last long here."

Mr. Mayes has been ill, but expects to go back to work next week. He said:—

"I get the cottage rent free. I grow a few greens, but I can't grow enough potatoes for the children; they eat a bushel a week."

"I was summoned yesterday at St. Ives Police Court because two of the

WHEN THE VICAR TELLS A STORY

Should a clergyman's language be judged by the same standards of propriety as those applied to the layman?

This point was raised by the Rev. H. G. Crabtree, of St. Albans, at the summer session of Church Assembly, which opened in London recently.

He was opposing the Incumbents' Misbehaviour and Negligence Measure, framed to protect the credit of the clergy from the effect of negligent incumbents.

"A hymn tells a story which is considered to be quite proper," he said, "but when a vicar tells the same story it is regarded as improper."

"I object to that distinction. There is only one standard for all Christians."

Canon J. V. Bullard (Ripon) described the measure as "like a mermaid." The front part of it was human, and the tail of it was fishy.

children had not been sent to school. Well, one was ill, and the other had no shoes to go in.

"The magistrates ordered me to pay 4s., the cost of the summons, but they paid the money and added an extra 2s. to be sent to me."



The preparations for the next Olympiad which will take place in Tokyo in 1940, are already in full swing. Our picture shows Japanese priests blessing the ground on which the stadium is to be built.

Charles Laughton's Stage Plans

Charles Laughton denies the suggestion that he will not return to the stage.

He stated recently that his film plans will not permit his return to the stage for a long time, but that he may do so at some future date.

"One of my ambitions," he said, "is still to play King Lear."

Russia's Value As Ally Now Increased

THE News Chronicle was able last month to publish Stalin's own account of the execution of Tukhachevsky and the seven other Generals at Moscow on June 12.

In order to allay the fears now entertained in France and elsewhere regarding the value of Russia as an ally, and to remove doubts concerning the striking force of the Red Army, the Russian dictator himself drew up this memorandum.

He deals with the circumstances, remote and immediate, which resulted in the "treason" of the eight Generals and explains his own action in bringing them to trial.

Stalin's conclusion is that the purge has increased Russia's value as an ally, strengthened the Soviet regime and left the morale of the Red Army unshaken.

According to Stalin's memorandum, Tukhachevsky and the others were not charged with treason in any vulgar sense.

WORLD REVOLUTION

They did not betray secrets to the potential enemy for money nor, apparently, did they betray military secrets, properly so-called, at all.

He insists, however, that they were in constant touch with German agents and military officers, and were at pains not only to discuss conditions in Russia, but to criticise the policy of the Soviet Government.

They (the Generals) are accused of having had a desire to wreck the Russian alliances with bourgeois Governments and of hostility towards a line of action which finds expression in Russia's membership of the League.

They wanted Germany to be embroiled in war with other capitalist States and Russia to remain outside the conflict.

Only when the capitalists were exhausted by such a war and the workers in revolt everywhere, should the Red Army march—to establish a Communist state of society.

THEREFORE I STRUCK

Stalin held that such a political conception would merely result in the downfall of Soviet Russia, and that the men holding it were traitors. "Therefore I struck," he says in his memorandum.

Stalin declares that Tukhachevsky established contacts with the German Reichswehr at Rapallo, which, notwithstanding Hitler and his regime, continued almost to the eve of his execution.

Concerning Yagoda, the chief of the G.P.U., he explains he was shot for betrayal of trust, having accepted bribes from speculators whom he should have arrested.

The comparison, made in some quarters abroad between the Moscow executions and the Nazi "purge" of June 30, 1934, seems to have touched the Russian dictator on the raw.

HITLER'S "BLOOD BATH"

"There is no parallel," he writes. "What took place in Germany was a sheer blood bath. Communists, Socialists, Roman Catholics, dissident Nazis were shot down indiscriminately without trial."

"The Nazis never let the world know the facts of the slaughter. They said that only some 200 had been killed, whereas my information from Germany at the time was that more than 2,000 were done to death."

"We did not tolerate any such indiscriminate executions. The trials in Moscow some time back were held in public, and at the trial of the Generals, although it was necessary to hold it behind closed doors, Soviet legal procedure was rigorously followed."

"The judges were perfectly free, and they gave their judgment well aware that should my enemies gain power in Russia they would be among the first to be put against the wall."

CONFESSIONS

Stalin mentions the suspicion entertained in some quarters of the spontaneity or genuineness of the "confessions" of the eight Generals.

He declares that this readiness to confess cannot be understood by people who are ignorant of the workings of the Slav soul.

"The Slav," he says, "takes as much satisfaction in being a martyr for an ideal as in helping it to triumph."

Post Office Opens Laundry

Cologne, June 25.
 Cologne Post Office has opened a laundry for mail bags.

Over 2,000,000 bags will be cleaned and repaired annually, while 35,000 can be cleaned and 2,000 washed every day.

The dust from the mail bags is said to possess valuable fertilising properties, and in pursuance of the Nazi four-year self-sufficiency plan, it will be given away to local gardeners and allotment holders to mix with heavy soils.—Reuter.

Loses Her FAT! 29 lbs. in 6 Weeks

Now, Safe, Pleasant Reducing Treatment

"My doctor advised me to reduce. I took BonKora and lost 29 lbs. in 6 weeks. Reduced hips 9 inches, bust 6 inches, waist 7 inches. Tired feeling gone. I feel full of pep."—Mrs. M. A. F., Detroit, U.S.A.

Later she writes she has lost 9 lbs. more. 38 lbs. in all. Lose your fat too with safe, pleasant BonKora treatment. No thyroid extract or dangerous drugs. No starving. Adorable to cut down on very fattening foods but you can EAT BIG MEALS of sensible, delicious foods you like, as explained in BonKora package. Get a bottle of BonKora from your chemist today. Try the treatment for a week and you will be surprised how much better you feel, how much sounder you sleep and how much more youthful your appearance will be. For sale at all good chemists.

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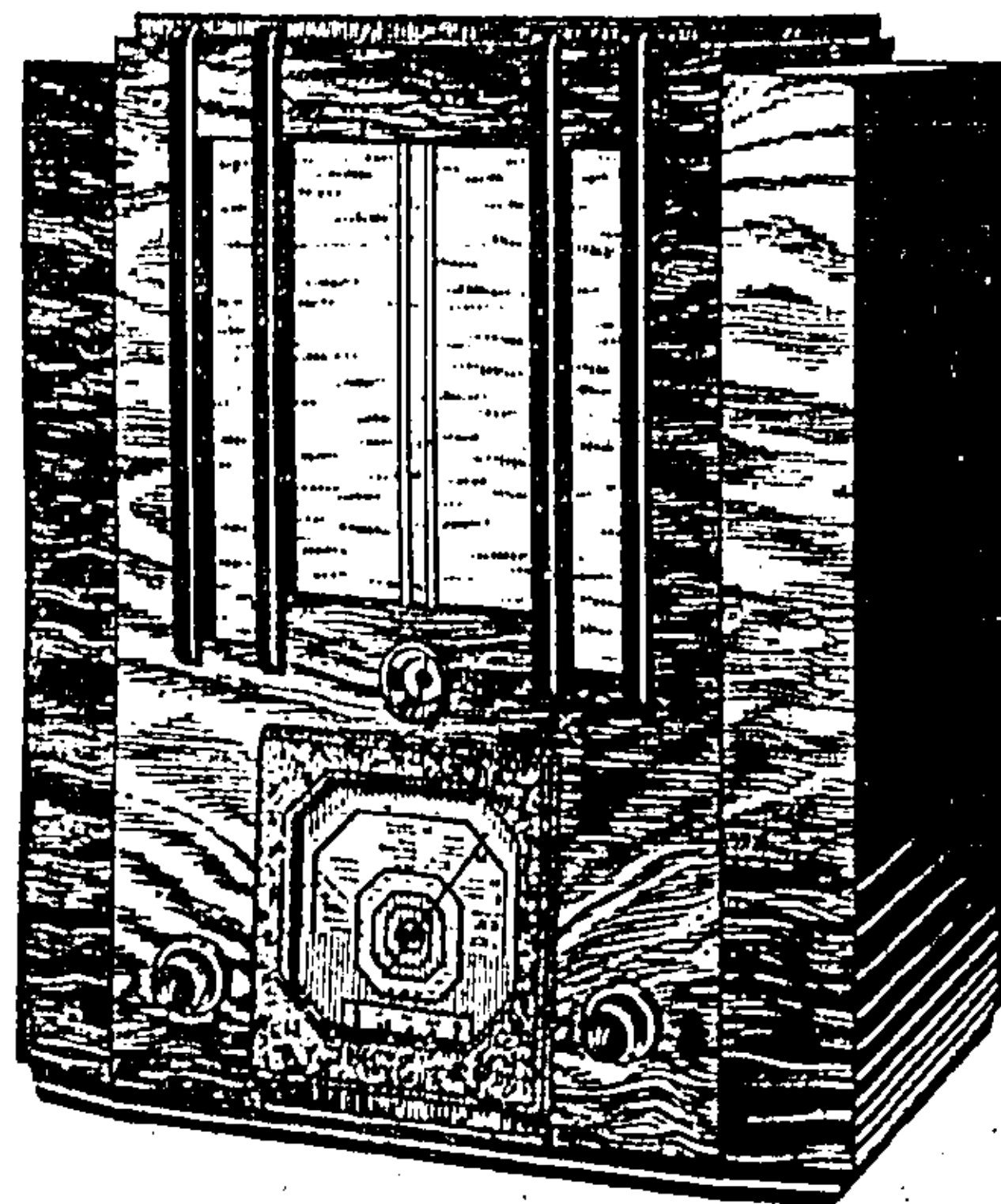
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Pearl Cynt. Grieg.
 Soaring. Schumann.
 Kammerlied Ostrow. Rubinstein.
 William Tell Fantasia. Dorn.
 Wandering Sprite. Engelbrecht.
 Grand March de Concert. Wollenhaupt.
 Cribiribin. Postalozza.
 La Fontaine. Bohm.
 La Traviata Fantasia. Smith.
 Bluetto Valse. Duvernoy.
 Blue Danube. Strauss.
 Los Sylphes. Bachmann.
 Spring Song. Mendelssohn.
 Rustle of Spring. Scindling.
 Black Eyes. arr. Grooms.
 Two Guitars. arr. Grooms.
 Waltz Dream. Strauss.
 Valse Triste. Sibeliu.

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JAVA RIJSTTAFEL (Rice-table)
Ideal Summer Meal, fresh coconut
milk, the Ideal Summer cold drink,
second-to-none. Dinner (12 dishes)
\$3. Timb (6 dishes) \$1.50. Snack
(4 dishes) \$1. Reservation phone
32494. Java Restaurant, Lockhart
Road, 46.

PREMISES WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT House or flat
on the Island. None or any time
between now and October. At least
four rooms. Lieut. Col. Hayercraft,
565, The Peak.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—House on the Peak, six
rooms, conveniently situated near
Motor Road. For further particulars
apply Box No. 390, "Hongkong
Telegraph."

TO LET.

OFFICE FLATS TO LET—Commo-
dious office accommodation in P. & O.
Building. Apply Mackinnon, Mac-
kenzie & Co., P. & O. Building.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.**

The Steamship
"J.T. LOUBERT DIE"
No. 9 AEO/37

Bringing Cargo from Dunkirk via
Haiphong etc., arrived Hongkong on
Friday, 16th July, 1937.

Consignees are hereby informed
that their goods with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables
are being landed and stored into the
Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kow-
loon, whence delivery may be ob-
tained immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me
on or before 27th July, 1937, or they
will not be recognized.
Damaged Packages will be exam-
ined by the Company's Surveyor
Messrs. Goddard and Douglas in the
presence of the Consignees at 10
a.m. on Thursday, 22nd July, 1937.

Consignees must have a Revenue
Officer in attendance when any duti-
able goods are examined by the
Company's Surveyors.
No Fire Insurance will be effected
by us in any case whatever.

Agent.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1937.

SLASHING ATTACK

MR. LOYED GEORGE AND
PALESTINE REPORT

London, July 18.

A slashing attack on the Palestine
Commission's report is made by Mr.
David Lloyd George in an article in
the Sunday Express, describing it as
a lamentable admission that Great
Britain, owing to the feebleness,
vacillation and pusillanimity of her
administrators, has failed to carry out
her great mission.

The Zionists to whom a national
home was promised will have to be
satisfied with a mutilated Canaan
without Zion, Bethlehem or Judea.

Mr. Lloyd George pays a tribute to
the Jewish settlements which not
only prospered themselves but dif-
fused prosperity throughout Canaan.

Trade leapt up, the wages of Arab
labourers were trebled, and their
health improved by the elimination
of malaria by the Jewish Health ser-
vices. Jews poured over £77,000-
000 capital into the land, impoverished
for centuries by Arab and
Turkish neglect, inefficiency and cor-
ruption.

Even if partition was inevitable,
the division proposed in the report is
not intelligent. Out of the costly
British War effort the Arabs got
freedom over a territory much more
extensive than that ruled over by the
imposing empire of Assyrian kings.

Finally the writer scolds the sug-
gestion that two races, languages and
religions cannot live in amity in the
same country. He cites India, where
the Congress and Imperialist Parties
alike accept the thesis that Aryan,
Semite, Hindu, Muslim, Buddhist and
Christian can live together and share
the government as one great com-
munity. He also cites the case of
South Africa and of Canada where
the British and French, Protestant
and Catholic live side by side and
jointly govern the country.—Reuter.

REPORT AT GENEVA

Geneva, July 18.

The League Secretary General re-
ceived from the United Kingdom
Government a letter announcing at
communication to the Permanent
Mandates Commission of the League
of Nations on Palestine and also the
United Kingdom Government's con-
clusions on the report.

The Government asks that the
question be placed on the agenda of
the League Council's September
Session and that meanwhile the
Mandates Commission consider the
documents at the session to begin on
July 30.—League of Nations Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS,
LIMITED.

Notice to Shareholders

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of
THIRTY (30) cents per Share has
been declared payable on WED-
NESDAY, 4th August next, on and
after which date Dividend Warr-
ants may be obtained upon
application at the Registered
Office of the Company, Canal
Road East, Bowrington, Hongkong.

NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO
GIVEN that the REGISTER of
MEMBERS of the Company will be
closed from WEDNESDAY, 21st
JULY, to TUESDAY, 3rd AUGUST,
1937, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

L. C. F. BELLAMY,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1937.

SATURDAY WEDDING

MISS HELEN LEONG WEDS
MR. M. P. WONG-QUINCEY

An Empire wedding gown of ivory
satin and silver lace, with a Magyar
top, was worn by Miss Helen
Catherine Leong, daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. Peter H. Leong, for her mar-
riage to Mr. M. P. Wong-Quincey,
son of Dr. and Mrs. P. Wong-
Quincey, which took place on Sat-
urday afternoon at the Roman Catholic
Cathedral.

The bridesmaid was Miss Rose Lee
and Miss Stella Leong was flower
girl. They wore dresses of blue
tulle with bolero, and little
Master Lionel Leong, the page-boy,
was dressed in pink tulle with a
white sash blouse. The bridesmaids
carried Victorian posies.

A dress of blue embroidered orga-
ndie was chosen by the mother of the
bride.

Mr. Peter Leong, father of the
bride, gave her away and Mr. C. C.
Shen undertook the duties of best
man. The Rev. Father Spada offici-
ated and Rev. Fr. Rosello rendered
suitable music.

The reception at the Metropole
Hotel was attended by over 300
guests. Dr. R. A. de Castro Basto
proposed the health of the newly-
married couple and the bridegroom
replied. Mr. and Mrs. Wong-
Quincey left for their honeymoon at
Repulse Bay, the bride wearing a
blue silk lace dress with white
accessories. They will go to Canton
and West River shortly.

Registry Wedding

A quiet wedding took place at the
Registry, Supreme Court, on Sat-
urday at 10.30 a.m., when Mrs. Kathleen
Winters Freeman, who arrived from
America on the Maersk, married
Mr. Harold Willis Grambs, of No. 6,
St. John's Apartments, Hong-
kong, the son of Mr. William Jacob
Grambs, merchant.

The bride is the daughter of the
late Mr. Martin F. Winters. The
ceremony was witnessed by Mr. and
Mrs. R. R. R. and officiated by
Mr. W. Anselm Jones, Deputy Re-
gistrar of Marriages.

BANKRUPTCY COURT

BROKERS' PUBLIC
EXAMINATION
DELAYED FOR BOOKS

The public examination of Ho Yun-
kwong, broker, was commenced before
Mr. Justice C. G. Alabaster on Sat-
urday at the Bankruptcy Court, but was
adjourned to enable debtor to pro-
cure his books from Canton.

In the witness box, debtor said he
was 47 and had been a broker for
over 20 years. He also did busi-
ness on his own, and formerly made a
profit. During the last four or five
years he had lost something like
\$40,000 owing to Singapore customers
letting him down losses on shares
and having to "carry" clients who
failed in their obligations. He denied
speculation.

The Official Receiver, Mr. J. B.
Prentiss, said he had had considerable
trouble getting debtor to attend at
his office or to produce his books.

His Lordship admonished debtor,
who said he would obey all directions
in the future.

At the same court the following
cases were dealt with:
Henrique Emilio Vieira, receiving
order granted;
Wan Tay, adjudication order made;
Fung Hin-kee, petition withdrawn
by creditor who was represented by
Mr. F. H. Loseby, on the ground that
there were no assets.

WATER LEVELS

FOR WEST, NORTH AND
EAST RIVERS

The River Conservancy Bureau for
Kwangtung Province issues the following
report on water levels, in metres, for the
West, North and East Rivers:

| Place of Observation | Highest record | Lowest record | 1937 W.L. | 1937 W.L. |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| West River at Wuhou | 24.25 | 0.75 | 3.55 | 3.81 |
| Shingun | 12.50 | 0 | 2.05 | 1.00 |
| North River at Tingyuen | 8.20 | 0 | 1.75 | 2.05 |
| Shingun | 8.41 | 1.35 | 0.55 | 0.52 |
| East River at Shekling | 4.72 | 0.82 | | |

ULTIMATUM EXPIRING
TO-NIGHT

(Continued from Page 1.)

troops here until the Central Gov-
ernment troops withdraw means
the military capture of Peiping and
Tientsin. China cannot be expected
to remain quiet.

Meanwhile, the rails torn up on the
Fengtai-Tientsin railroad have been
replaced, allowing Japanese troop
trains to continue to operate.—
United Press.

PENETRATION
RESISTED

Peiping, July 18.
Although the Chinese forces have
been instructed to confine their
present positions to the Lukouchiao,
Tacheng and Wulitten fronts, the
Japanese met with no little loss in
skirmishes when they tried to pen-
etrate the Chinese lines, from time to
time. It is estimated that there have
been 200 casualties on the Japanese
side so far. Captain Kuniki, who was
seriously wounded at Lukouchiao, has
succumbed.—Da-Dao.

INDUSTRIAL
MOBILISATION

Tokyo, July 18.
The Cabinet has approved a plan
to intensify training of industrial
workers in preparation for the
threatened war with China.

The Ministry of Commerce has
moved against profiteering and in-
structed dealers in rice and other
necessities to act most carefully in
the face of price increases.

A Foreign Office spokesman said
that Chinese troops outnumbered
Japanese ten to one in the area
south of Peiping. He added the
Government still hoped for a peaceful
settlement but that it must take all
precautions against any Chinese
"aggravation."—United Press.

REPORTED STIFFENING

Tientsin, July 18.
After obtaining an assurance from
the Nanking Government of
support, General Sung Che-yuan, the
military leader of Hopei and Chahar
Provinces, has again stiffened his
attitude towards the Japanese. Last
night he ordered General Chang Tze-
ching, one of the Chinese delegates
engaged in the negotiations here, to
reject the terms of the tentative
agreement. It is feared that
hostilities may be renewed if the
negotiations break down.

In a statement made to an Ameri-
can correspondent, Colonel Chin Tei-
suen, Mayor of Peiping, said the
Hopei-Chahar Political Council, in
negotiating with the Japanese, would
never tolerate the abuse of the
principle of justice, and in the event
of large-scale hostilities breaking out,
following the collapse of negotiations,
General Sung Che-yuan would not
hesitate to ask for supreme military
powers from Nanking to direct opera-
tion in the North.—Hua Nan News.

INDIGNATION AROUSED

Kweilin, July 18.
Popular consternation has been
aroused here by an unconfirmed re-
port from Shanghai alleging that a
Sino-Japanese agreement for the
settlement of the Lukouchiao affair
was actually signed on July 15 at
Tientsin. The report states that the
agreement provides for the demilitar-
isation of the Peiping area includ-
ing Wanning and Lukouchiao, which
were to be controlled by the pro-
Japanese militia.

Commenting on this report, the
Kwangsi Daily News expresses the
hope that the report is not true, as
Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and Dr.
Wang Chung-hui jointly issued a
statement at the Third Plenary
Session of the Executive Committee
of the Kuomintang some months ago
to the effect that the Chinese Gov-
ernment had pledged itself to the prin-
ciple of maintaining China's terri-
torial integrity. The paper added
that under this principle no further
territorial agreements such as the
Tangku Truce Pact should be con-
cluded with any foreign nation.—
Hua Nan News.

LAST INSTRUCTIONS

Tientsin, July 18.
It is reported that the Japanese
military authorities held an important
meeting at the local Japanese Head-
quarters late last night, at which the
latest instructions from Tokyo were
thoroughly discussed.

It is understood that the meeting
decided to insist on the five demands
recently presented to General Sung
Che-yuan. The Japanese object
and also to force General Sung
to accept their demands. It appears
that the Japanese do not wish to delay
action, fearing that the situation may
invite international intervention.
Furthermore, it is feared that the
Chinese military authorities might
take advantage of the prolonged
negotiations to reinforce the 28th
Army.

Building of defences is being push-
ed forward at Tientsin, Tanghsien,
and Fengtai. The Japanese troops.
Most of their defences and trenches
have been completed. It is generally
predicted that the Japanese troops will
take action if General Sung definitely
refuses their demands to-day.

It is significant to note that the
Japanese ultimatum, which was reached
between the Japanese and the Chinese
troops at Lukouchiao, will expire
to-night. No results of the negotia-
tions now proceeding here have been
reported. The situation is, however,
becoming more critical.

Meanwhile Japanese soldiers are to
be seen busily digging trenches be-
tween Tientsin and Fengtai and also
in the vicinity of Lukouchiao. Barbed
wire defences have been set up at
many points.

One report states that the Japanese
troops at Waiyuan and Changping are
commandeering labourers, provisions

Shipping Intelligence

Shipping Companies are
requested to forward, as
early as possible information
regarding arrivals, depart-
ures, time and mooring
place and other movements.
Urgent information should
be telephoned to the ship-
ping Editor, Phone 26615.

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HONGKONG (H. & S.), Kowloon Wharf.
KANGKOW (H. & S.), Taklook Dock.
SOOCHOW (H. & S.), Taklook Dock.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

(Agents Phone Numbers Given.)
FRIDRICH (Melchers) from Europe,
5 p.m., Kowloon Wharf, 2711.
HOSANG (J.M.) from Calcutta, 5
p.m., Kowloon Wharf, 30311.
PRESIDENT ADAMS (Dollar) from
Shanghai, 4 p.m., Kowloon Wharf, 24171.
TAKSANG (J.M.) from Shanghai, 11.45
a.m., West Point Wharf, 30311.
TADANE (J.M.) from Straits,
daylight, 28015.
TRIANON (Thorsen) from Europe,
4 p.m., Kowloon Wharf, 30237.

SAILED YESTERDAY

(Agents Phone Numbers Given.)
HONGKONG MARU (O.S.K.) for
Amoy, 4 p.m., Co's Wharf, 28061.
KWEIYANG (H. & S.) for Swatow, 3
p.m., B.16, 30311.
NOIRIN (J.M.) for Shanghai, 7
p.m., B.2, 30311.
PRESIDENT ADAMS (Dollar) for
Europe, 4 p.m., Kowloon Wharf, 28171.
SINNINGTOWN COURT (Furness) for
Shanghai, 4 p.m., Kowloon Wharf, 23165.
TRIANON (Thorsen) for Shanghai,
4 p.m., Kowloon Wharf, 30237.
YUNNAN (H. & S.) for Swatow, 3
p.m., West Point, 30311.

ARRIVING TO-DAY

(Agents Phone Numbers Given.)
CELEBS MARU (O.S.K.) from Japan,
4 p.m., Kowloon Wharf, 28061.

SAILING TO-DAY

(Agents Phone Numbers Given.)
CLAUS RICKMERS (Jensen) for
Shanghai, evening, Kowloon Wharf,
25165.
TAI SEUN HONG (J.M.) for Canton,
3 a.m., B.8, 30311.
TAKSANG (J.M.) for Canton, 3 a.m.,
West Point, 30311.
TALTYHUS (H. & S.) for Japan,
noon, Holt's Wharf, 30311.

"Castor-Oil In
Cocktails"

For Argument Only

Sir William Jowitt, K.C., illustrat-
ing an argument in the King's
Bench Division recently, said: "Sup-
posing I arranged with my butler to
put castor-oil in the cocktails, I can
conceive that some clever person
might bring an action based on con-
spiracy between myself and my
butler."

The argument did not succeed.
Mr. Justice Porter dismissed, with
costs, the action brought by British
Celanese, Ltd., for whom Sir William
appeared, against Courtauld, Ltd.,
and Dr. W. H. Glover, manager of
Courtauld's Research Department.
The allegation in the action was
that there had been conspiracy to
give false evidence in an action in
1935 by British Celanese. The case
had lasted eight days.

EXCHANGE

| Selling | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| T.T. London | 1s. 2.10/32 |
| Demand | 1s. 2.10/32 |
| T.T. Shanghai | 102 1/2 |
| T.T. Singapore | 51 3/4 |
| T.T. India | 104 5/8 |
| T.T. Japan | 80 1/2 |
| T.T. U.S.A. | 30 1/2 |
| T.T. Manila | 60 |
| T.T. Batavia | 54 1/2 |
| T.T. Bangkok | 148 1/2 |
| T.T. Saigon | 70 3/4 |
| T.T. France | 24 1/2 |
| T.T. Germany | 131 1/2 |
| T.T. Switzerland | 131 1/2 |
| T.T. Australia | 107 1/2 |
| Buying | |
| 4 m/s. L/C London | 1/2.25/32 |
| 4 m/s. D/P do | 1/2.18 |
| 4 m/s. L/C U.S.A. | 30 1/2 |
| 4 m/s. France | 8 1/2 |
| 30 d. India | 0.81 1/2 |
| U.S. Cross rate in London | 4.91 1/2 |

ROTARY CLUB

At the Rotary Club to-morrow,
Mr. Paul Scheffer, formerly editor
of the Berliner Tageblatt, will speak
about "Malaysia," relating ex-
periences and thoughts while
travelling in the Dutch East Indies,
the Straits Settlements, the Federated
Malay States and, since then, in the
Philippine Islands.

and vehicles for the Japanese forces.
—Wah Kiu Yat Po.

APPEALS FOR UNITY

Kweilin, July 18.
In a circular telegram addressed to
the Central Government leaders and
the people of China, General Li
Ching-shan, Commander of the Fifth
Route Army in Kwangsi, appeals for
the mobilisation of the man-power
and resources of the whole nation in
initiating war against Japan.

General Li warns his countrymen
of the danger of the nation being
wholly conquered and annexed by
Japan, whose present aggressive atti-
tude and daring than those in Manchuria
in 1931. He added that the tragic
stories of foreign invasions in the
Sung and Ming Dynasties would be
repeated if China is not determined to
wage a life and death war against the
invaders.—Hua Nan News.

ARRIVING TO-MORROW

(Agents Phone Numbers Given.)
TAKSANG (J.M.) from Canton, 9
a.m., B.2, 30311.
TJIKARANG (J.C.J.L.) from Straits,
daylight, midstream, 28015.

SAILING TO-MORROW

(Agents Phone Numbers Given.)
TAKSANG (J.M.) for Tientsin, 6
p.m., B.2, 30311.
TJIKARANG (J.C.J.L.) for Manila, 10
a.m., A.7, 28015.

VESSELS DUE

ACHILLES (H. & S.), July 20.
AFRICA (E.A.C.), July 21.
ANNA MAERSK (Jensen), July 20.
ANTONOR (H. & S.), Aug. 13.
CHANGTIE (H. & S.), Aug. 5.
CHICHU MARU (N.Y.K.), July 23.
CORNVILLE (Bank), July 20.
DUISBERG (Jensen), July 20.
EMPIRE OF CANADA (C.P.S.), Aug.
27.
EMPIRE OF JAPAN (C.P.S.), July
30.
EMPIRE OF RUSSIA (C.P.S.), July
21.
KAMO MARU (N.Y.K.), July 22.
MARON (H. & S.), Aug. 13.
NEPTUNA (Barns Philp), Aug. 4.
POTSDAM (Melchers), July 25.
RAKYU MARU (N.Y.K.), July 20.
STENTOR (H. & S.), Aug. 10.
SWARTENHOUT (J.C.J.L.), July
28.
TAKSANG (J.M.), July 20.
TATSUTA MARU (N.Y.K.), Aug. 5.
TJIKARANG (J.C.J.L.), July 21.
TJIKARANG (J.C.J.L.), July 25.
TONGKING E.A.C., Aug. 6.
TRAVE (Melchers), Aug. 1.
TYNDARUS (H. & S.), Aug. 9.
VAN HEUTZ (J.C.J.L.), July 27.

EMPRESS OF CANADA

The R.M.S. Empress of Canada is due
at Vancouver from Honolulu on
Wednesday, July 28, and will leave
there on the morning of Saturday,
August 7. She is due here on Friday,
August 27.

M.S. CREMER

The motor ship Cremer, K.P.M. Line,
is scheduled to sail from here to
Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli at
4 p.m. on Thursday, July 22.

S.S. CHAKSANG

Th. s.s. Chaksang, Indo-China Steam
Navigation Co., Ltd., will leave here for
Tientsin via Swatow and Shanghai at
4 p.m. on Sunday, July 25.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA

The R.M.S. Empress of Russia which
is due here from Manila at 7 a.m. on
Wednesday, July 21, will leave Kowloon
Wharf for Victoria and Vancouver,
B.C., via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and
Yokohama at noon on Friday, July 23.

CHARGE NOT
PROVED

At the Central Magistracy this
morning, Mr. Keen found that the
charge against Carlos Francisco
Xavier Alves, aged 41, of indecently
exposing himself in front of an
English girl of 15 years, on board a
"Star" ferry on June 17, had not been
proved. Defendant was therefore
discharged.

The case had been heard in
camera, and the Hon. Mr. Leo
D'Almeida, Jr., instructed by Mr. M.
A. da Silva, appeared for the de-
fence, while the prosecution was in
the hands of Detective-Sub-
Inspector L. R. Whant.

CHICAGO ADVANCES

STEADILY

(Continued on Page 4.)

to ten in the opener, in spite of
Johnson's homer, but winning the
second game seven to six, Peters
giving them a circuit drive. Davis
hit one for the Browns.

Chicago beat Boston twice, six to
five and one to nothing. Chapman
and Fox hit home runs for the Red
Sox in the opener, but couldn't catch
the White Sox mounting score.
Stratton allowed Boston only three
hits in the late game.

New York defeated Cleveland five
to one, Di Maggio hitting a homer.
Detroit noised out Washington
three to one, though the Tigers had
only two hits. Washington having
six, including a home run by Sim-
mons. Washington's three errors
lost the game.—Reuter.

THEFT FROM MATSHED

EUROPEAN RECOVERS
HIS CROCKERY

Yip Yip, aged 20, unemployed, was
charged before Mr. W. Schofield at
the Central Magistracy on Saturday
with the theft of 10 glass tumblers,
28 plates and six saucers from No.
1 Matshed, Stanley, the property of
Mr. D. J. Mackie, of the Eastern Ex-
tension Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Inspector A. Wright said that de-
fendant was arrested while carrying
two buckets, and the contents con-
tained the articles mentioned in the
charge.

Defendant was sentenced to six
weeks' hard labour.

BATAVIAN AVIATOR

ARRIVES IN COLONY ON HIS
WAY TO BATAVIA

The Batavian Chinese aviator, Mr.
Khou Kee-kian, arrived at Kai Tak
at 4.45 p.m. yesterday. He left
Shanghai at 8 a.m.

Khou Kee-kian first came here on
May 1, flying from Java, via Singa-

The Hongkong Telegraph

SEVENTH ANNUAL

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

June—August, 1937

\$250 CASH PRIZES \$250

(Donated by "Hongkong Telegraph")

TWO SILVER TROPHIES, VALUED \$250
(Donated by Ilford, Ltd., London)

BELL & HOWELL FILMO STRAIGHT EIGHT
MOVIE CAMERA AND CASE, VALUED \$250
(Donated by Filmo Depot, Hongkong)

TWO SILVER CUPS FOR SPECIAL
CORONATION CELEBRATION SECTION
(Donated by Dr. F. Bunje and Mr. J. C. M. Grenham)

COUPONS FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS
(Donated to the value of \$125 by Helmut Nocht
and to the value of \$50 by Agfa China Company).

THE ILFORD TROPHIES WILL BE AWARDED TO THE BEST
AND SECOND BEST ENTRIES IN THE COMPETITION,
IRRESPECTIVE OF CLASS.

OTHER PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED AS FOLLOWS:—

SECTION ONE: FOR STORY-TELLING PICTURES

First Prize: Bell and Howell Filmo
Straight Eight Movie Camera, with
case, valued \$250, donated by Filmo
Depot, Hongkong.

Second Prize: Coupon for Photo-
graphic Goods, valued \$25, donated
by Helmut Nocht.

Third Prize: Coupon for Photo-
graphic Goods, valued \$10, donated
by Agfa China Company.

SECTION TWO: GENERAL PICTORIAL SECTION (VIEWS, ARCHITECTURE, LAND- SCAPES, SEASCAPES, HUMAN AND ANIMAL STUDIES).

First Prize: \$75 Cash, donated by
"Hongkong Telegraph."

Second Prize: Coupon for Photo-
graphic Goods, valued \$50, donated
by Helmut Nocht.

Third Prize: \$30 Cash, donated by
"Hongkong Telegraph."

Fourth Prize: \$20 Cash, donated by
"Hongkong Telegraph."

Consolation Prize: Coupon for
Photographic Goods, valued \$10,
donated by Agfa China Company.

READ THE RULES CAREFULLY.

RULES

The following Rules will govern the
Competition:

- 1.—The Competition is confined ex-
clusively to amateur photographers.
- 2.—No employee or member of any firm
in the photographic trade is per-
mitted to compete.
- 3.—The prizes will be awarded to the
competitors sending in what are
adjudged to be the best photographs
in each Section. Each entry must be
accompanied by a form which will
be published during the period of
the Competition, and which must be
thoroughly filled in.
- 4.—The right to publish any or all of
the entries in the Telegraph is
reserved.
- 5.—All photographs entered must have
been taken in the Colony of Hong-
kong. Photographs which have been
already entered in other Competitions
are ineligible.
- 6.—No responsibility will be accepted for
non-delivery of, loss of, or damage to
entries.

- 7.—All entries to be either black, sepia,
or toned pictures, and must be
mounted. Hand-coloured photographs
are ineligible.
- 8.—Pictures submitted in sepia tones
should be accompanied by a smaller
print in black and white.
- 9.—No picture to be entered in more
than one Section.
- 10.—Mounts to be only white or cream,
and, except in the Children's Section,
must be of one of the following
sizes:—10" by 14", 10" by 12", 10"
by 8".
- 11.—No correspondence will be entered
into in connection with the Competi-
tion.
- 12.—Members of the Staffs of Hongkong
Telegraph and the South China
Morning Post are not permitted to
compete.
- 13.—The decisions of the Judges shall be
final.
- 14.—At the conclusion of the Competi-
tion, entries will be returned to
competitors on application at the
Telegraph offices within seven days.

COMMENCE SENDING IN YOUR ENTRIES NOW.

| ENTRY FORM | |
|--|---|
| USE THIS FORM AND LIGHTLY PASTE IT ON THE BACK OF EACH ENTRY. | SECTION |
| Collect these Forms which will be printed daily. | NAME |
| | ADDRESS |
| | DATE |
| | Please use block letters and paste this on back of each entry. If entered in Children's Section, parent please countersign here. |

ORPHANS AT TAIPO TRAINING CHILDREN AS FARMERS

Of special interest to all Chinese
and to Europeans who are interested
in social welfare work, is the first
annual report of the Tai Po Rural
Home and Orphanage now being
distributed.

The work of this new organisation
is the care of orphans and the train-
ing as farmers of these youngsters
who will one day become leaders of
rural reconstruction.

These extracts from the annual re-
port by the Bishop of Hongkong and
Mr. J. Bentley, Hon. Treasurer, set
forth the objects more fully.

"Our aim is hand-learning, not
book-learning. We would do our bit
to stop the flooding of the town with
boys whose chief qualification for
work is that they can read and write.
Our hand training is not industrial
training but rural training. Boys and
girls alike are being trained to go
back into the farm work of the coun-
tryside—to become, in time, leaders
in rural reconstruction.

The orphanage is to be divided into
family units, who will do their own
cooking, marketing, housework, and
in the case of the girls, also the
mothering of babies.

Nearly all our children are orphans,
or at least fatherless. We are entire-
ly responsible for their support,
which, including staff salaries, etc.,
comes to about \$100 a year per child.

The purchase of animals, fields, etc.,
also requires capital outlay.

Projects in View

"We need subscriptions up to about
\$5,000 a year—and further contribu-
tions to a capital fund of \$50,000 for
buildings, fields, cattle. The latter
will enable us to raise the main-
tenance cost of each child by enabling us
to produce our own vegetables, milk,
meat and so on.

"The girls' section of the orphanage
continues the work of the Victoria
Home, Kowloon, and Victoria Home
money has already erected a home
for 30 girls, with Superintendent's
quarters. They have brought some
support with them from old sub-
scribers and friends. The girls' sec-
tion represents the additional
money required for the girls, and the
whole support of the boys, including
staff salaries.

"Two missionaries of the Church
Missionary Society—Mrs. Blanchett,
who has thirty years' experience of
South China, and Miss Kate Langford,
who has recently come out after spe-
cial training for this work—will be
in charge of the girls' section.

"Two Chinese teachers, Mr. Lei
Shiu-ying, an agricultural graduate of
Lingnan University, and Mr. Cheung,
who holds the Kwangtung Provincial
Primary School Teachers' Certificate,
are in charge of the boys' section.

"We would like to express our gra-
titude to the Church Missionary Society
for their practical interest in this
work, and also to Mr. Lei and Mr.
Cheung who, with our first batch of
orphan lads, have been camping in
marshes now for 18 months, in the
face of much discomfort, including
last year's typhoon, during which
they had to leave their marshes and
seek the greater safety of the open
hillside.

Finances

"We are deeply indebted to Mrs. Lei
Giam for her personal interest in the
orphanage, and for the generous gift
of property to provide money for a
permanent building for the boys—
and to the other subscribers and
voluntary helpers, without whom
our work could not have begun."

The accounts show on the Receipt
subscriptions, \$2,997; for site, \$3,
000; payment from Church Missionary
Society to building fund, \$15,000; pay-
ments towards board and lodging,
\$292. Large items of expenditure in-
clude: Purchase money for site,
\$2,050; water pipes, \$350; site, build-
ing and approach, \$3,350; food, etc.,
\$3,480; salaries \$3,242; food, etc.,
\$3,141; funeral expenses, \$16; cash at
bank and in hand, \$9,113.

In a circular appeal, Mr. W. C.
Clark, Executive Committee member,
says:

"At the present moment, the girls'
side of the Home, by virtue of dona-
tions received specially for this work
from England, is almost completely
financed and supported. On the
Boys' side, however, we have not been
so fortunate, as the scheme of rural
training for boys is an entirely new
one. Briefly speaking, some \$10,000 is
required for levelling the site at Tai-
po, the erection of huts for the boys,
the provision of water, fencing and
animals. It is hoped to train 60 boys
at a time in rural work. These boys
will cost approximately \$300 per
annum each to support; \$300 there-
fore will support a boy for his full
period of training, and \$1,500 will
establish a Founder's Fund for one
boy in perpetuity. Semi-permanent
huts have been erected and we have
already 13 boys in training, and in our
hands we look forward to increasing
to 30 in the next twelve months.

Subscriptions may be sent to Bishop
Hall or to Mr. J. D. Danby, Alexandra
Building.

RECENT SUBSCRIPTIONS

| | |
|---|------------|
| Mrs. E. Cock | \$ 25.00 |
| Mr. J. D. Parkinson | 5.00 |
| Mr. Luk Yuk | 73.81 |
| Mr. J. A. Gaunt | 10.00 |
| Proceeds of Concert by St. Stephen's Girls' College | 588.85 |
| Rotary Club | 180.00 |
| Mr. Joe Shuang | 250.00 |
| Rev. H. W. Baines | 13.00 |
| Mr. G. S. Archbutt | 20.00 |
| Mrs. Johnson—Amoy | 20.00 |
| Mr. J. K. Bousfield | 20.00 |
| Mr. W. C. Clark | 20.00 |
| | \$1,101.60 |

OUR GUIDE TO THE CINEMAS

"Escadrille" (Queen's Theatre and
Alhambra Theatre, to-day).—This
film is practically perfect in
technique of production, timing, cut-
ting, suspense close-ups, effective
fade-outs and so forth being well
nigh flawless. Allied with these
features is some clever acting by
Paul Muni, Miriam Hopkins, and in
a slightly lesser degree, Louis Hay-
ward and Colin Clive. The back-
ground is aerial warfare during 1917,
but the theme is largely psychological.
It is all very well done with the
exception of one or two moments of
pure melodrama in which the direc-
tor appears to have allowed his
sentiment to override his good sense.
Nevertheless a picture which every-
one will enjoy.

"China Seas" (King's Theatre, to-
day).—The fact that at least two of
the high spots of the original film
have been cut out by local censors
cannot altogether rob this picture of
its glamour and attractiveness. This
is in the main due to the fine work
of the players, prominent among
whom are Jean Harlow, Wallace
Beery, Clark Gable, Lewis Stone
and C. Aubrey Smith.

"Three Men On A Horse" (Majestic
Theatre, to-day).—Screamingly
funny film featuring Frank McHugh
as "Owen," with some merry
satellites—Joan Blondell, Carol
Hughes, Guy Kibbee and Allen
Jenkins. Has the virtue of sustain-
ing its hilarity from the opening to
the closing sequence.

"Cala And Mabel" (Oriental
Theatre, to-day).—Clark Gable in a
somewhat unusual role, and Marion
March making an effective return to
stardom. A carefully selected sup-
porting cast helps to make the pic-
ture a guaranteed success. Humour,
action, drama and romance are the
ingredients.

YEUNG CHUNG SCHOOL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES BY GEN. CHAN KI-YAU

The Yeung Chung Ki College held
their annual prize-giving day
on Saturday morning in the King's
Theatre, when a large gathering of
parents and friends was present.
The awards and certificates were
distributed to the successful pupils
by General Chan Ki-yau, personal
representative of the Colony of
General Sir Ching Kai-shek.

Addressing the gathering, Miss
Tang Shiu-so, the Acting Head-
mistress said:
"It is a great privilege as well as
an honour to us to be able to have
General Chan Ki-yau to give away
the certificates and awards to-day."

General Chan has had a distin-
guished record of service in the
Kuomintang and in the cause of the
Chinese Revolution. He is a mili-
tary expert who is endowed with
political experience. Since his ap-
pointment to Hongkong, he has been
able to achieve much, including relief
in connection with famine relief
in bringing Hongkong into closer
touch with the trend of events in
China. His presence to-day is a
great encouragement to us all."

Presenting the report for the year,
Mrs. Chau Sun Shui-lan said:

"I am glad to say that we have
not neglected the moral side of a
liberal education and have been
giving instructions in ethics and
civics for several years which,
strangely enough, have coincided
with the teachings of Confucius in his
Moral Education Movement. Physical
education has been specially em-
phasised. Class instruction is given
periodically and bathing plenary are
frequently held in summer."

General Chan was then called on
to distribute the prizes, after which
he said:
"Of the teeming millions in China
only a small portion have the chance
of a good education and you, who are
of the portals of Yeung Chung
College, have to take up the
responsibility of bringing up a
generation of enlightened citizens.
I hope that you will not feel satis-
fied with the success you have at-
tained to-day, but will take this
success as a stepping stone to
greater success in society."

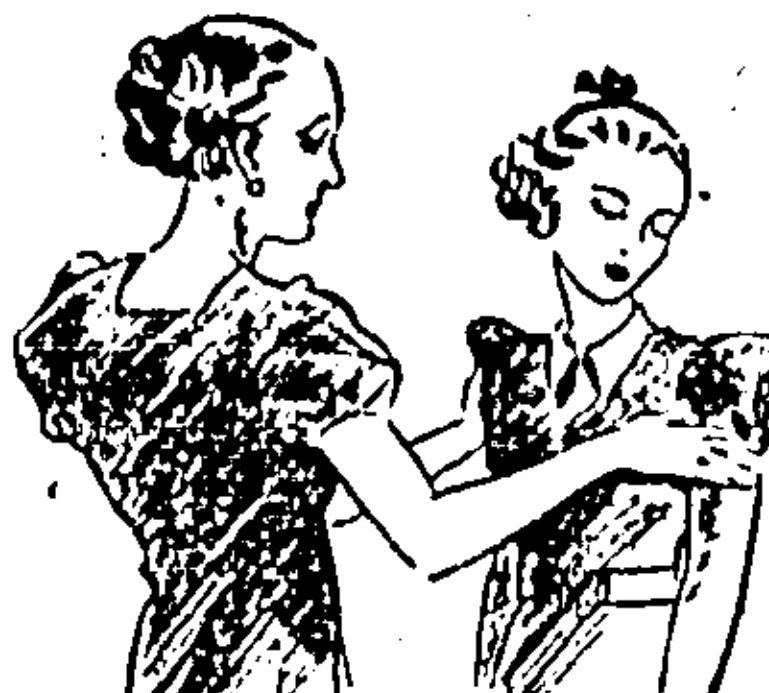
RADIO BROADCAST

(Continued from Page 7)

1.15 p.m.—The Arthur D'Almeida Quintet.
1.25 p.m.—The News and Announcements.
Greenwich Time Signal at 2 p.m.
2.15 p.m.—The BBC Presents the ABC—
Letter 'N'.

Transmission 2
(G.S.O., G.S.O., G.S.O.)
6.45 p.m.—Die Fies. Empire Exchange.
7 p.m.—The Band of the Oxford and
Bucks Light Infantry.
7.15 p.m.—"Summer Over the British Isles"
—1. London
8.40 p.m.—A Programme of Gramophone
Records.
9.10 p.m.—The News and Announcements.
Greenwich Time Signal at 9.45 p.m.

Transmission 3
(G.S.O., G.S.O., G.S.O.)
10 p.m.—Big Ben. Lawn Tennis: the
Davis Cup Inter-Zone Final.
11.30 p.m.—"Empire Mail Bag."
12 a.m.—Orchestral Music.
12.10 a.m.—The News and Announce-
ments.
Greenwich Time Signal at 12.20 a.m.
12.30 a.m.—The BBC Presents the ABC—
Letter 'N'.



Are You Worried About Your Daughter?

Many a mother has reason to view
with concern the pale cheeks of her
daughter who lacks appetite, is
underweight, easily exhausted, is
breathless and nervous. Such symp-
toms indicate that the girl is
anaemic and her urgent need is Dr.
Williams' Pink Pills which contain
the vital, energizing, life-giving
nourishment which anaemic blood
demands.

For 'teen age weakness in girls, Dr.
Williams' Pink Pills are unsurpassed.
They are the prescription of a doc-
tor, an M.D. of Edinburgh University,
Scotland, and are world-renowned
as a safe reliable blood and nerve
tonic. Equally good for women of
all ages, they are especially helpful
for building up health and strength
after child-birth and at the critical
'change of life' period.

For run-down worn-out men, and
for sufferers of both sexes from
digestive weakness, rheumatism in
any of its forms, nervous
and general debility, Dr. Williams'
Pink Pills are likewise an unsur-
passed specific. They are obtain-
able at chemists everywhere.

CHANGE OF TITLE FINANCIAL SECRETARY ASSUMES DUTIES

Mr. Sydney Caine, who arrived
here on Thursday from England,
will be the Colony's first Financial
Secretary under the new system an-
nounced some time ago. The old
position of Colonial Treasurer is
now taken by that of a Financial
Secretary, whose powers and the
scope of whose work will be consi-
derably wider than was the case in
days of Colonial Treasurers.

Interviewed on Saturday in the
Colonial Treasury, where he had al-
ready commenced work, Mr. Caine
said that his appointment to Hong-
kong as Financial Secretary had no
special local significance but was
part of a general scheme. Singapore
already has a Secretary instead of
a Treasurer, and as the position of
the Colonial Treasurers in other
colonies fell vacant they will not be
re-filled but financial secretaries
will be appointed.

"I believe that my position here will
be senior to that of former Colonial
Treasurers," said Mr. Caine on
Saturday, "but in the case of each
Colony local circumstances may al-
ter the case slightly and I prefer not
to comment on my position here as
yet except to say that the change
holds no special significance."

Mr. Caine declined to make any
comment on financial matters either
as they affected China or Hongkong.
"I like as much as I've seen of Hong-
kong, but that's all I can say about
the Colony or about China just now."

As to whether the Hongkong dollar
would remain stable or follow
the Chinese dollar if that currency
dropped in value was a question
many people would like to know,
said Mr. Caine with a smile. It was
one which he could not answer, however.

"I should also like to correct the
report that I will visit Canton or
South China," said Mr. Caine. "At
the moment I have no intention of
going to Canton to make observa-
tions or enquiries on financial
matters."

Mr. Caine has had a brilliant
career in the Government service.
He was born in 1902 and obtained a
B.Sc. with first class honours in Eco-
nomics. He took and passed the
tests for the senior grade of the
Civil Service despite the fact that
the intermediate standard was all
that was required of him. By com-
petitive examination he won the
position of assistant inspector of
Taxes in the Inland Revenue Depart-
ment, and in a similar manner won
the position in 1926 assistant prin-
cipal at the Colonial Office. He has
visited the West Indies and British
Guinea as Secretary of the West
Indies Sugar Commission.

Mr. Caine is accompanied by his
wife and small son.

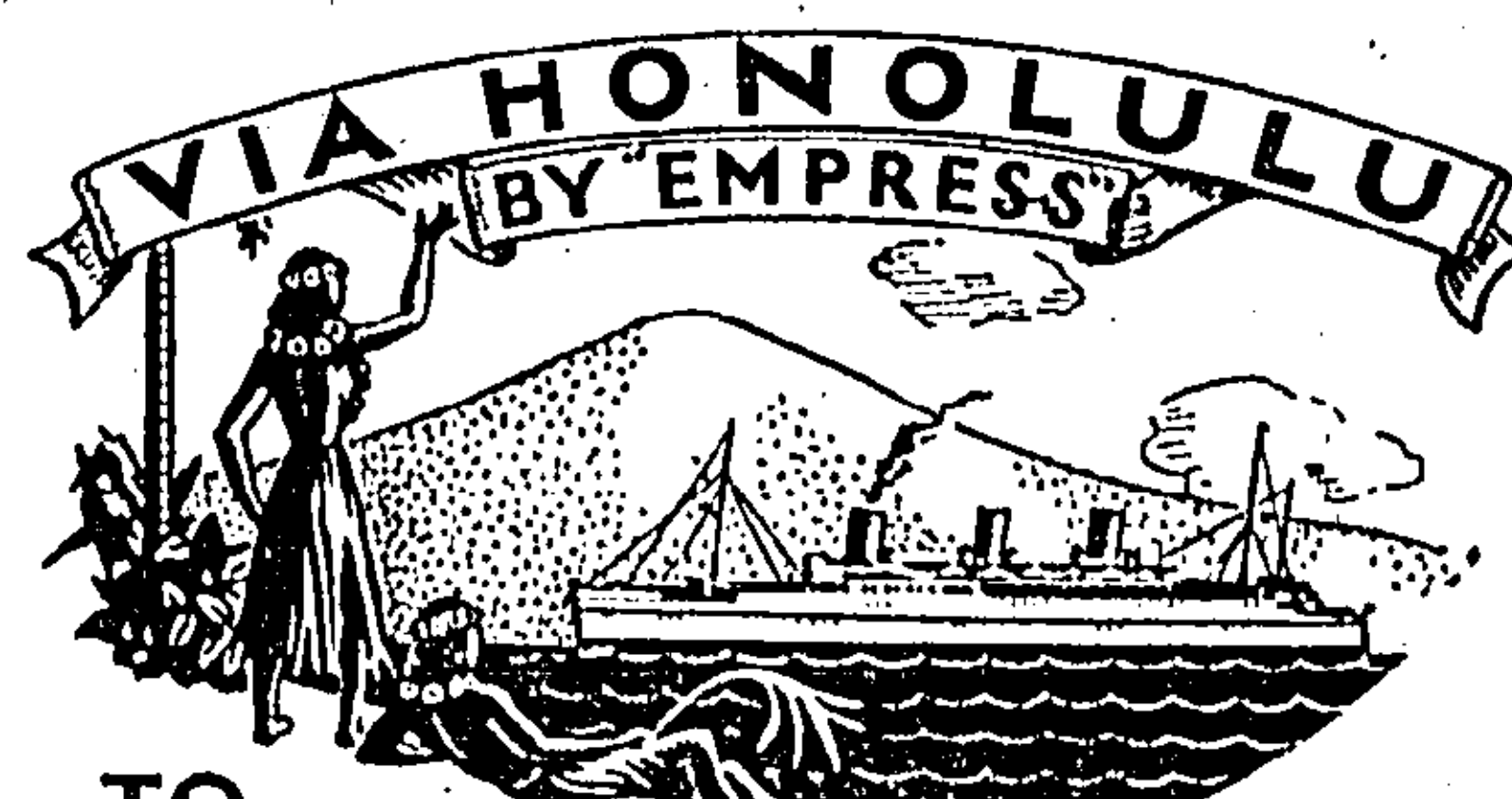
LAUNG HOI BANK

HALF-MILLION DOLLAR CONCERN WINDS UP

At the registered offices of the con-
cern at No. 63 Bonham Strand East,
on Saturday, shareholders of the
Laung Hoi Bank, Limited, passed a
resolution that the Company cannot
by reason of its liabilities continue its
business, and that it be wound up
voluntarily.

The resolution was confirmed at a
subsequent meeting of creditors.
It was stated that the Laung Hoi
Bank commenced business over 10
years ago with a capital of half-a-
million dollars. The concern prin-
cipally interested itself in the business
of forwarding remittances between
Hongkong, Canton, Kowloon, Sun-
cheung, and Tolshan City. Bad debts
are to have been the principal factor
bringing about the failure.

Messrs. Chung Yuh-hing, So Ngok-
nam and Wong Hop have been ap-
pointed liquidators, and Messrs. Ng
Hon-chuen and Wong Wah-kwok as
inspectors.



TO CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE

EMPRESS OF JAPAN at Noon Aug. 6th
EMPRESS OF ASIA at Noon Aug. 17th
EMPRESS OF CANADA at Noon Sept. 3rd
EMPRESS OF JAPAN at Noon Oct. 1st

Air-conditioned equipment carried on Trans-Continental Trains.
Frequent Canadian Pacific Atlantic sailings from Montreal and Quebec,
down the smooth St. Lawrence Seaway, to Europe.

Telephone 20752.

Canadian Pacific



San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

Tatsumi Maru Fri., 23rd July

Chichibu Maru Wed., 4th Aug.

Tatsuta Maru Wed., 11th Aug.

Seattle & Vancouver (Starts from Kobe).

Hikawa Maru Mon., 19th July

Hiye Maru Mon., 2nd Aug.

New York via Panama.

Noto Maru Sun., 15th Aug.

Nako Maru Sat., 11th Sept.

South America (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,
Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.

Rakuyo Maru Wed., 11th Aug.

London, Marseilles, Antwerp & Rotterdam.

Katori Maru Sat., 31st July

Kashima Maru Sat., 14th Aug.

Yasukuni Maru Fri., 27th Aug.

Liverpool via Port Said, Beyrouth, Istanbul, Piraeus,
and Marseilles.

Delagoa Maru Wed., 11th Aug.

Sydney & Melbourne via Manila & Ports.

Kitano Maru Sat., 24th July

Kamo Maru Sat., 25th Aug.

Bombay via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

Mayabashi Maru Wed., 28th July

Ginyo Maru Wed., 11th Aug.

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

Nagato Maru Mon., 26th July

Hakodate Maru Fri., 6th Aug.

Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

Kamo Maru (Direct to Nagasaki) Fri., 23rd July

Hakone Maru Fri., 30th July

Suwa Maru Sun., 16th Aug.

t. Cargo Only.

General Passenger Agents in the Orient for the

CUNARD WHITE STAR LINE.

Tel. 30291.

BARBER-WILHELMSSEN LINE

MONTHLY SERVICE

To

NEW YORK

Via LOS ANGELES & PANAMA CANAL PORTS.

NEXT SAILING

M.S. "TARONGA"

on

18th August.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION
FOR 12 PASSENGERS.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hong Bank Bldg.

Telephone 28021.

TRAVEL A.-O. LINE

To AUSTRALIA, Calling at Manila, Thursday Is., CAIRNS

Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

British Steamers: CHANGTE-TAIPING (Oil Burners)

FASTEST & MOST UP-TO-DATE STEAMERS IN THE SERVICE

OPEN AIR SWIMMING POOL

ELECTRIC LAUNDRY, BARBER SHOP, SURGEON

AND STEWARDESS CARRIED.

Enjoy Your Leave in Australia and New Zealand.

Hong Kong to Sydney—19 Days.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO SYDNEY, 270 RETURN

" " " LONDON (via Australia) from £127.15.

(Australian Newspapers on file).

STEAMER Due HKong Leaves HKong Leaves Manila Due Sydney

CHANGTE 5 Aug. 18 Aug. 16 Aug. 1 Sept.

TAIPING 7 Sept. 14 Sept. 17 Sept. 3 Oct.

CHANGTE 8 Oct. 15 Oct. 18 Oct. 3 Nov.

TAIPING 9 Nov. 16 Nov. 19 Nov. 4 Dec.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

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Sole Agents:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

A PIANO ACCORDIAN WHICH IS DIFFERENT! "RISONANTE"

NOTE THESE FEATURES

100% METAL KEY ACTION.
ALL KEYS DETACHABLE IN ONE SIMPLE OPERATION.
INVISIBLE BELLOWES WHEN CLOSED.
BEVELLED EDGE KEYS.
ARTICULATED PALLETS.

TYPE "A" HAS 41 PIANO KEYS, 120 BASSES, 4 SETS REEDS IN TREBLE, WITH ONE OCTAVE COUPLER PROVIDING TWO DIFFERENT EFFECTS, AND INDICATOR ON TOP OF THE CASE, ONE COUPLER, AUTOMATIC IN BASS, DISCONNECTING THE HARMONY FROM THE COUNTERBASS REEDS PROVIDING TWO EFFECTS ON THE 5 VOICES BASS CHORDS.

TYPE "B" HAS 41 PIANO KEYS, 140 BASSES, 4 SETS OF REEDS IN THE TREBLE WITH TWO AUTOMATIC COUPLERS PROVIDING 4 DIFFERENT TONAL EFFECTS IN THE TREBLE AND ONE AUTOMATIC COUPLER IN THE BASS.

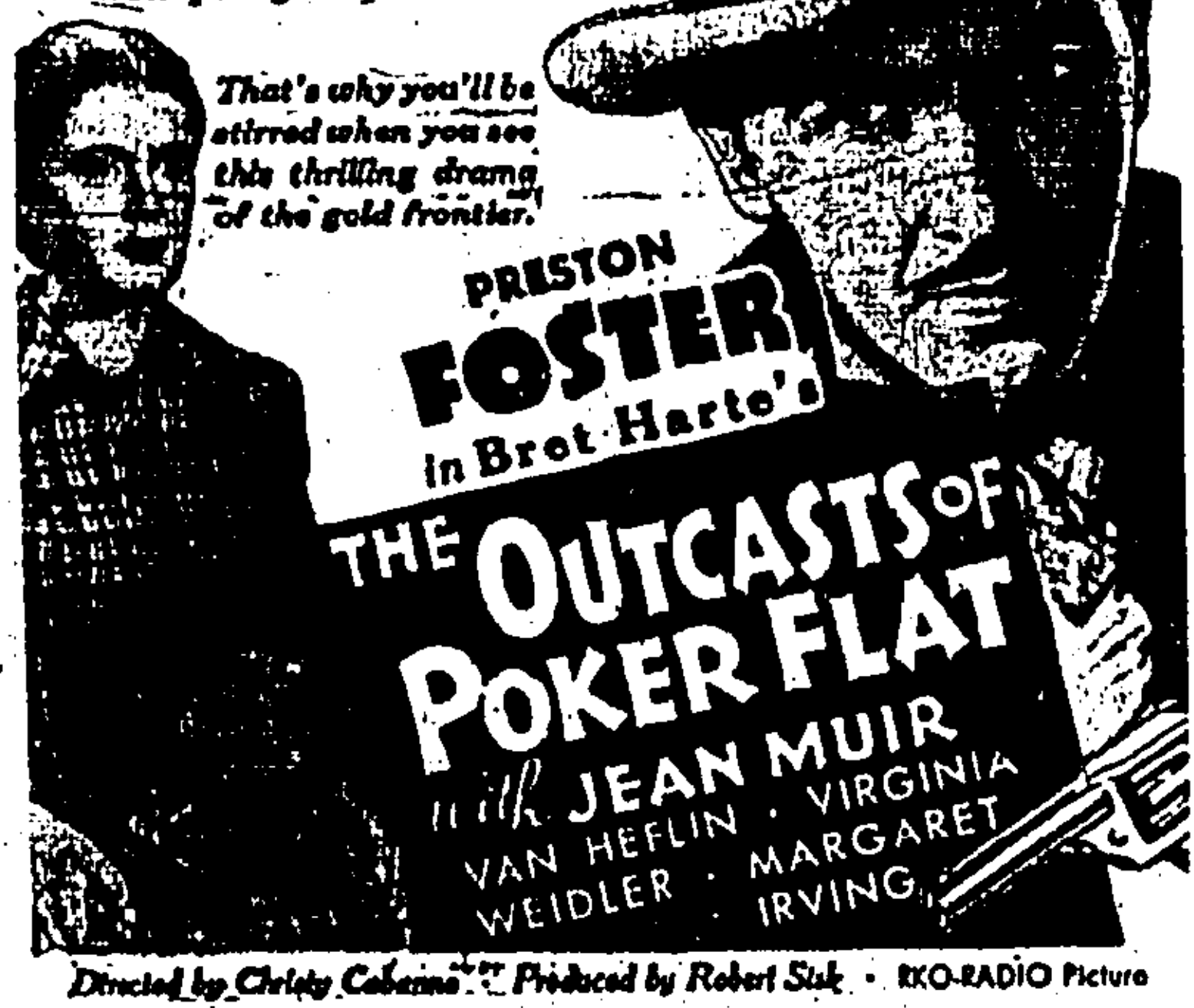
BOTH COMPLETE WITH PLUSH LINED CASES.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE INSPECTION.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.
YORK BUILDING CHATER ROAD.

ALHAMBRA SHOWING TO-MORROW

Bret Harte's story of the gambler and the painted woman delves to the wellsprings of the heart.



**\$250 CASH PRIZES, SILVER TROPHIES,
MOVIE CAMERA & OTHER AWARDS
MUST BE WON IN THE
"TELEGRAPH'S"
AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC
COMPETITION**

See particulars on another page



The Last
Word in
Perfection!

1937
STUDEBAKER

Some Expressions of
Satisfied Owners:

"You can't wear out a Studebaker."
"Costs less to run."
"Leads in roominess and in miracle-ride comfort."
"I can drive it hundreds of miles and never feel fatigued."

Ask for a
demonstration drive.

**Hongkong Hotel
Garage**

Stubbs Rd. Phon. 27778-9

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1937.

NUTRITION INQUIRY

When the drafting committee of the Mixed Committee on Nutrition met at Geneva recently, Lord Astor, the Chairman, and the members had the satisfaction of knowing that the end of their labours was in sight. It is expected that a final report will be presented to the Assembly of the League of Nations in September. Among all the useful technical activities of the League, none has produced more satisfactory results in a remarkably short space of time than the international inquiry into nutrition. Less than two years ago, the matter first came into the limelight. True, before that, the League's Health Organisation had been studying those aspects of feeding which were connected with public health. At the 1935 Assembly, however, Mr. Bruce, of Australia, made his striking appeal for what he described as "enlightened self-interest" with regard to nutrition problems. The result was that the League decided to embark upon far more ambitious investigations than had hitherto been contemplated. Progress has been made at a rapid rate through close collaboration between the Health Organisation, the other technical bodies of the League, the International Labour Office and the International Institute of Agriculture. In addition the Mixed Committee, consisting of experts in agriculture, economics and public health, has been hard at work. Many countries have been roused to an unusual pitch of enthusiasm and have been inspired to carry out national studies of their own, which however fit into the framework of the international inquiry. Thus in Great Britain, the United States of America, Norway, and Poland, two types of surveys have been carried out with large and small groups of children. Belgium, France, Holland, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Austria have undertaken examinations of a similar kind. Four volumes of a preliminary report, published by the League

LONDON is the most vulnerable to air attack of the capitals of Europe.

Greatest of the disadvantages is London's geographical position close to the coastline.

The plan for the air defence of Britain has been built up since the war, constantly altering as the performance of military aircraft improves and science evolves new methods for combating the menace of the raiding bomber.

It has undergone complete change with the rebuilding of the German air force. Now the plan falls into two parts: the counter offensive and purely defensive measures.

When Germany announced her decision to reform her air force, Britain's air defences were grouped around London, and the line of defence stretched from a little north of the Thames, curving south of London and along the coast to Portsmouth.

For the purpose of military tactics, the theoretical consideration was that France was the only country with an air force within striking distance.

With the creation of the German air force the problem changed. Germany lies more to the north and east of London. Existing defences would not prevent air raiders coming in from the north—somewhere about the Wash. In addition, the Midlands and the North were left unprotected.

So the defence line had to be extended and now stretches from the south-west of England along the eastern seaboard as far north as Scotland. Drawn on a map it assumes roughly the shape of the letter L backwards, with London lying in the corner of the horizontal and vertical strokes.

This line comprises the defensive section of the air defence plan, and is built up of these zones or belts:

1. Coastal reconnaissance squadrons, supplemented probably by naval patrols out to sea.
2. Observer Corps.
3. Anti-aircraft guns and searchlights (outer artillery zone).
4. Fighter squadrons (fighter belt).

Secretariat in time for last year's Assembly, showed how thoroughly the work had been done in its early stages. For that reason, the final report will be awaited with even greater interest. The subject is one in which Hongkong is concerned, for, in line with the League inquiry, this Colony has appointed a committee which is at present engaged in a study of the question as it affects the community generally.



5. Anti-aircraft guns and searchlights (inner artillery zone).

6. Balloon barrage. These sections of the defence line make necessary complete co-operation between the Admiralty, War Office and Air Ministry.

This is how they would operate in time of war:

NAVAL PATROLS. Ships of the Navy out to sea would keep constant watch for aircraft flying toward the English coast.

COASTAL RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRONS. These consist of the flying boats stationed along the coast and the general reconnaissance squadrons. Flying boats would patrol areas out to sea, and the handplanes areas closer to and over the coastline itself.

OBSERVER CORPS. This is a voluntary corps recruited locally.

Their observation posts, which are secret, have special and instant telephone communication with R.A.F. Command headquarters. The men are trained to judge the height, direction and speed of aircraft, and are equipped with secret detector devices.

Experience with the corps during R.A.F. exercises of the past few years has shown that the height, speed and line of approach of raiding aircraft can be plotted with a high degree of accuracy within a minute or two.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND SEARCHLIGHTS. These are under the operational control of the R.A.F., but are supplied and manned by the War Office. The units with their guns and searchlights are placed in two lines to make outer and inner artillery zones.

Unless too well protected by cloud, the plan is to make it

almost impossible for enemy machines to pass over the two belts of lights without being spotted and instantly subjected to intense fire from the ground.

This, if not successful in bringing machines down, would be calculated to drive them off their course, force them to climb higher to escape the danger, and be liable to air attack from the fighters directed by the searchlights, gunfire and by radio signals from ground headquarters.

FIGHTER SQUADRONS. Only a few years ago it was possible for the fighting machines to wait on the ground for the signal to take-off and make contact with enemy bombers.

As the speed of modern machines has increased, the speed gap between the fighter and the bomber has narrowed to such an extent that the fighter would be hopelessly outdistanced if it waited on the ground for the arrival of the raiding bomber.

Formerly the fighter squadrons were stationed near the coast in order to intercept and fight down raiders. The growing speed of the bomber has driven the fighters right into the London area, and they have become one of the last lines of defence.

In time of war the fighter squadrons will play a waiting game in the air. Each squadron will operate in two sections. While one stays on the ground ready for its turn, the other will be in the air, patrolling stated squares of sky at given heights.

They will keep a constant watch and be immediately warned by radio of the height and direction of raiding machines observed to have penetrated the outer defence zones so that they may be in position to give instant attack.

Ronald Walker

here tells of Britain's Plans for the defence of the country. There are two: first (and most important), aerial counter offence, and secondly, defence at home.

BALLOON BARRAGE. The balloon barrage or apron, which was used during the war, to-day takes an important place in the plans for the air defence of London.

The main purpose of the balloon barrage now is, apart from the possibility of wrecking enemy aircraft, to worry the raiding pilot and to keep him from flying low.

If enemy bombers are kept at great heights:

Accurate bombing of targets such as particular buildings is made virtually impossible; Machine gunning of streets and population is prevented;

The task of the fighter squadrons in engaging the enemy and making combat is made easier.

THE COUNTER OFFENSIVE. Only a few years ago the bombing aeroplane would have taken twenty minutes to half an hour to arrive over London from the coast.

The modern machine can fly the distance in 10 to 15 minutes. Speed has reduced the time factor. Localised defences must give instant warning if effective measures are to be taken in time. The whole defence line must be ready for instant action.

London's other great disability, emphasising the importance of counter offence, is England's weather conditions. If raiding aircraft are allowed to get over England, conditions of bad visibility are to the advantage of the enemy. It would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to follow the line of approach of enemy aircraft flying at great height above thick cloud.

Offensive is the main arm of the air defence of the country. The policy of the Air Ministry is to prevent attack at the source and to carry any possible war into enemy territory.

Under the R.A.F. expansion programme, the home defence force is to have 1,750 first-line machines by April, 1939. When the programme is finished there will be approximately 125 squadrons. Precise figures are not available, but about two-thirds of the air strength will consist almost wholly of medium and heavy bombers for offensive attack.

It is admitted that localised defences cannot guarantee immunity from air attack. Air defence involves a three-dimensional problem as distinct from naval or military defence unless raiding bombers are stopped by our own attacks overseas.

The strategy of the High Command of the R.A.F. is to use bombing machines as counter offensive on strictly military targets, such as aerodromes, depots, aircraft and engine factories, steel and metal works and fuel storages so as to prevent the operation of an enemy air force.

Unless circumstances forced such reprisals, the bombing of towns and their civilian population is considered to be of little value in an air war. In time of war, I am informed, the R.A.F. would only bomb towns on the direct orders of the Government. Because of the great difficulty in dealing with enemy bombers allowed to get over England it is the first essential of the R.A.F. to attack the enemy at home with such force as to make it impossible to carry out effective raids over England.

If raids do occur, then the defence line is designed to place every obstacle in the way of the raiding pilot.

STORIES OF THE ARMY

THE "rookie" was unused to sentry duty, but he was resolved to do his best. A dark form approached. "Halt!" called the vigilant son of Mars. "Who goes there?"

"The orderly officer."

"Advance, orderly officer."

The officer advanced a few steps when another sharp "Halt!" brought him to a standstill.

"This is the second time you have halted me," he observed bitingly. "What are you going to do next?"

"My orders," said the recruit, "are to call 'Halt!' three times, and then shoot."

"Any complaints, corporal?" inquired the Colonel, as he was making a personal inspection one morning.

"Yes, Sir. Taste this, sir," was the quick reply.

The Colonel sampled the proffered liquid with a matter with it? he queried in surprise. "It's really very good soup."

"Yes, sir," said the corporal, "but the cook wants to call it coffee."

the fact that a bullet had just skimmed past his mighty head.

"Hey!" he shouted furiously.

"Watch where you're firing, man. You just missed me."

The delinquent turned his head calmly.

"I'm so sorry, sergeant."

Two Tommies were looking at the antique sculpture in the British Museum. They paused in admiration before a headless, broken-armed figure with an iron rod as a support in place of one leg. One of the two gazed at it, and read out the inscription, "Victory."

"Heaven!" he gasped. "I'd like to see the bloke that didn't win."

The newly-joined soldiers were having first lesson in musketry, when the officer in charge went up to a young "rookie."

"See here, my man," he said, "this thing is a rifle; this is the barrel, this is the butt, and this is where you put the cartridges in. You put the butt to your shoulder, get these little things called sights in line with the bull's eye on the target, and then pull the trigger. Then—by the way what trade did you follow before you enlisted—a collier?"

"No, sir," was the calm reply. "I worked as a gunsmith in a small arms factory."

The general was walking down the street when he was accosted by a beggar.

"Don't refuse me a trifle, sir. I'm an old soldier."

"An old soldier, eh?" barked the general. "I'll just give you a test. Now, then. 'Shun! Eyes right! Come on. What's next?'"

M.D.

Shammed Death, Ran To 'Phone Police

TWO BANDITS FELL GARAGE MAN

One-Eye Watch On Till

(By a SPECIAL REPORTER)

London, June 25. CYRIL HAWKINS, twenty-one-year-old garage hand, shammed death to save himself from bandits who attacked him in his office early yesterday.

Two men had called at the Observatory Garage, Watford-way, London, and cracked open his head with a blow from a steel jack handle.

They rained more blows around him while Hawkins dodged and thought, "I've got to bluff them." He flopped to the ground, blood streaming down his face.

He lay stiff and still, his eyes shut, his senses all alert. He had planned his bluff. There was a police box just outside the garage.

He would lie there till the men entered the office to search for the money, then race for the police telephone.

He heard the men run, opened one eye, saw them run through the office door.

RAIDED TILL

Hawkins himself told me what happened then—how he carried off his bluff, staggered to his feet and ran to the police box as the bandits ransacked the till.

He grabbed the 'phone and called for help just a second before they reached him, beat off their second attack with one of their own weapons.

He talked to me at his home in Sturges-avenue, Hendon, N.W., his head bandaged and bandaged by doctors at Redhill Hospital, Edgware. He said:—

"I was doing night duty, the regular man being on holiday. He's an old man. This might have finished him off.

"I was in the office when the two men came in. One asked: 'Can you let me have some petrol in a can?' As I got up to serve them one landed me a blow on the side of the head.

"I staggered away, dodging blows. How I missed them I don't know.

"Then I decided to flop out, try to bluff them. As I dropped and lay still I heard steel clatter on the ground. One of them had dropped the jack.

MEN GAVE CHASE

"They ran into the office. I jumped up, took the jack handle, raced for the police box outside. As I ran I shouted 'Help!' I thought there might be a policeman around.

"The men heard me and ran after me.

"They reached me just as I grabbed the 'phone out of the box and shouted down it.

"I had to drop the 'phone to defend myself. The men struck out at me again, but I beat them off.

"I was shouting all the time. They ran off.

"A police car came rushing up. I told what had happened and got in, went with them to try to find the men. We failed.

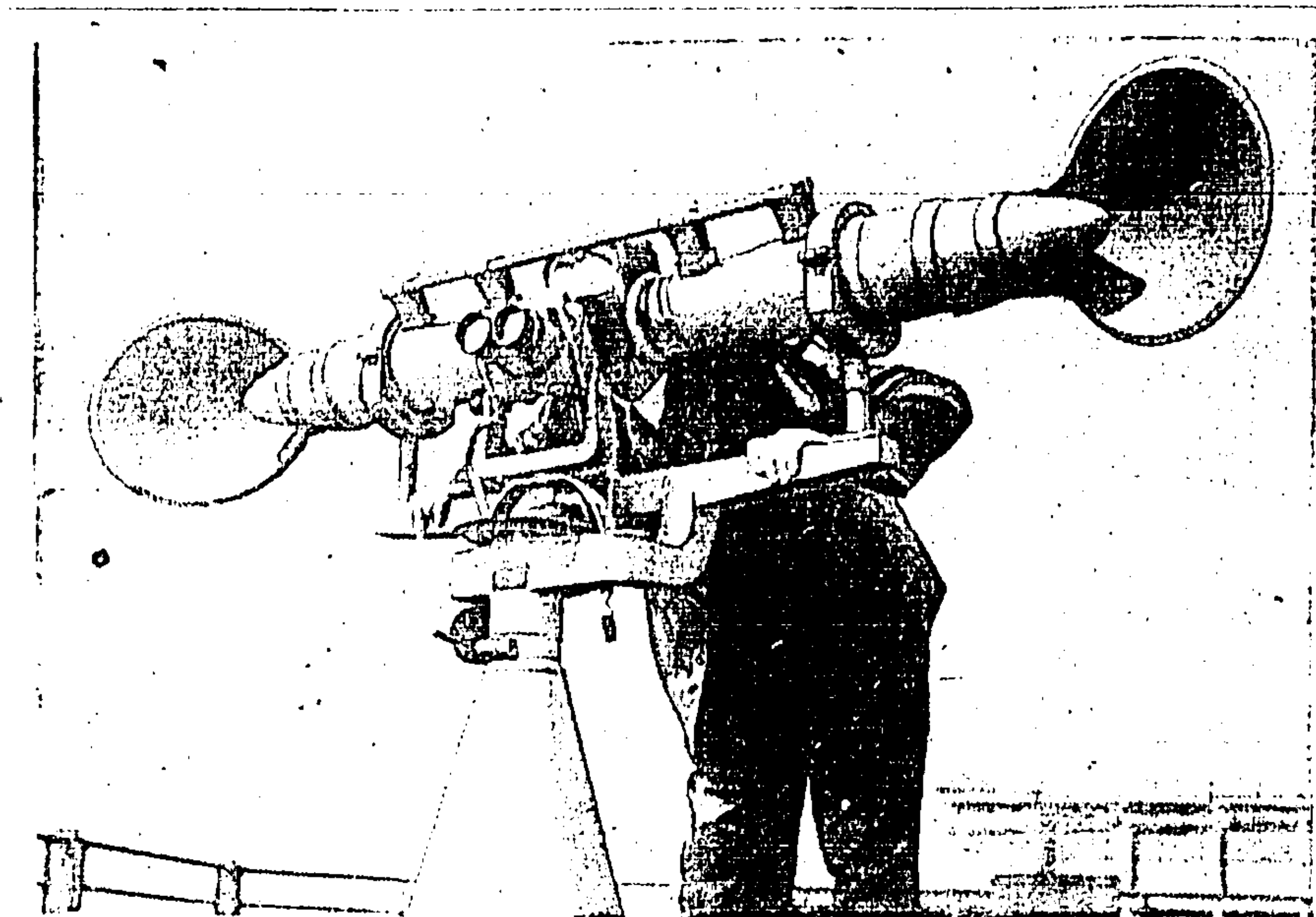
"Then they took me to hospital. I was covered with blood—had five stitches in my head."

The manager of the garage said to me: "Hawkins was very brave. The police wanted to take him to hospital right away, but he refused to go till he'd driven round with them in an effort to pick up the men."

The bandits took just over £10 from the office till.

Both men were about 5ft. 5ins. tall. The one who asked for petrol is described as well-spoken, medium build, in a dark suit, white collar, no hat.

The other was thin, pale, with thin sandy hair brushed straight back.



This listening apparatus was tried on board the liner Hamburg during a recent voyage to America. "With its steel 'ears' it can catch and localise sounds many miles away and is expected to be an excellent source of aid in the fight against fog. As the illustration shows the apparatus is fitted with binoculars.

"IF YOUR CHILDREN WERE DOGS—!"

Magistrate's Wish

WHEN Herbert Hurt and Elsie Hurt, of Morat-street, Brixton, were sentenced to fourteen days in the second division at South Western Police Court recently for neglecting their six children, it was revealed that they had been under observation since 1929.

The children were said to have been so dirty that the school authorities kept them from mixing with other children.

Passing sentence, the magistrate, Mr. Claud Mullins, said: "This case is an appalling one. If I were dealing with the neglect of dogs I could order you to have no more dogs.

"I wish I had the power to send you to hospital to be sterilised."

£1,500 AWARD TO WIDOW: MAY NOT GET A PENNY

Awarding £1,500 and costs to the widow of a man who was killed while riding in a lorry, Mr. Justice Swift said he doubted whether she or her children would get a penny.

Mrs. Jane Eliza McNally (36), of Cornwall Street, Shedwell, E., claimed damages on behalf of herself and five children in respect of the death of her husband, William Alfred McNally.

Defendants were Merrington Brothers, Limited, British Empire Exhibition, Wembley; George Henry Evans, who was employed by them as a lorry-driver; Royans Transport, Limited, and Cecil William Wakelin, of Hillmorton, Rugby.

KILLED IN CRASH

Evans was driving a lorry which hit a stationary lorry owned by Royans Transport and driven by Wakelin.

McNally, a brother-in-law of Evans, was with him and was killed.

Judgment was entered for Mrs. McNally for £1,500, with costs against Evans, and for the other defendants against Mrs. McNally.

"From what I have been told," said the judge, "it seems to me that what ever may be the result of this case, the widow and children will never get anything."

The law ought to take care that owners and drivers of vehicles could pay proper compensation for damage done.

The judge said he was satisfied that Evans was to blame for the accident, and that Wakelin did nothing wrong. Merrington Brothers, the employers of Evans, had no responsibility, as it was against their orders for McNally to be travelling in the lorry.

"The only person left to compensate this unfortunate widow and her children is Evans," added the judge.

Epstein Strand Statues To Be Removed

SCULPTOR MAKES HIS PROTEST

SIX of the twenty-two Epstein statues on Rhodesia House, Strand, are to be removed, after examination by architects. The fate of the others is being considered.

Recently a woman had her foot injured by half the head of one statue falling into the street.

Mr. Jacob Epstein said: "I do not want the statues taken down and do not think it necessary.

"I called attention three years ago to the trouble. Metal plates above the statues are made, I believe, of copper, and in bad weather a solution runs down on the statues and corrodes them. No stone could stand it. They should remove the plates."

The statues, male and female figures representing physical qualities, were modelled for the British Medical Association, which formerly occupied the building.

When the Southern Rhodesian Government took over the building the High Commissioner suggested that the statues should be removed.

Another suggestion was that they should be replaced by statues of the first three Rhodesian Governors by the same sculptor.

Sir William Llewellyn, president of the Royal Academy, refused to sign an appeal for the preservation of the statues, and as a protest Mr. Richard Sickert resigned his membership of the Academy.

He Faces Death Every Day At Work

DR. BURGESS BARNETT, curator of reptiles at London Zoo, whose research into the uses of snake venom has revised medical knowledge, has himself just recovered from a dangerous snake bite.

He has left the London Hospital for Tropical Diseases, where he had been a patient for a week.

Dr. Barnett was bitten while he was examining poisonous reptiles received from Cape Town.

Dr. Barnett has used snake venom as an agent in the treatment of hemophilia (bleeding that cannot be stopped), cancer, epilepsy, asthma and hay fever.

Much of his work has been done in collaboration with Dr. R. G. Macfarlane, of Hammersmith Hospital.

SAVED MANY LIVES

As a result of their joint experiments in using venom from the fangs of the Russell's Viper, a new treatment has been found for hemophilia.

It has the effect of clotting blood rapidly. One experiment showed that where hemophilic blood normally took 35 minutes to coagulate, a solution of the venom made coagulation possible in about 17 seconds.

The treatment, it is claimed, has saved the lives of many people suffering from this disease, known as the "curse of the Bourbons."

Venom in a dried form is now also widely used by dentists to stop bleeding after the extraction of teeth.

Dr. Barnett has recently been directing his research on snake venom as a cure for epilepsy.

Using puff-adder venom, he carried out experiments in 14 cases.

Four showed complete cessation from fits, nine were improved, and only one was unaffected.

Dr. Barnett, who handles snakes at the Zoo almost daily, has one of the most dangerous jobs in the country.

MRS. SUN FO

WIFE OF NANKING OFFICIAL IN HONGKONG

Accompanied by her children Mrs. Sun Fo, wife of the President of the Legislative Yuan, arrived in Hongkong on Saturday morning by the President Coolidge from Shanghai.

Mr. Sun Fo was to accompany her on the trip, but owing to the serious situation in the north Mr. Sun Fo changed his plan at the last minute as he is required in Nanking.

In Hongkong Mrs. Sun Fo is the guest of Sir Robert Ho Tung.

RADIO BROADCAST

Relay on "Summer Over The British Isles"

DANCE MUSIC

Radio Programme Broadcast by Z.B.W. on Wavelengths of 355 metres (845 k.c.s.), 31.49 metres (9.52 m.c.s.).

12.30 p.m. The London Palladium Orchestra.

March Review Medley; Marche Symphonique (Savino); Japanese Carnival (Andre de Basque); Old Vienna Moon (Lebert, Zadovskii, arr. Phil Cardew); Live, Laugh and Love (Heymann, arr. Leo Herbert).

12.50 p.m. Songs by Richard Tamber (Tenor).
Ach Manche Vergangene Nacht (Rossini); La Danza (Rossini); Melodie (Rubinstein and Bernhoff).

1 p.m. Time and Weather.

1.03 p.m. Harry Roy and his Orchestra.

Fox-Trot—Avalon; Quickstep—Mangle; Gershwin Fox Trot Medley; Six-eight Medley; Wabash Blues; Fox-Trot—Sweet Georgia Brown.

1.30 p.m. Reuter Press; Weather, Time and Announcements.

1.40 p.m. Quintet in A Major, Op. 81 (Dvorak), played by Artur Schnabel and the Pro Arte Quartet.

2.15 p.m. Close Down.

8-11 p.m. Chinese Programme.

5 p.m. Relay of Dance Music from the Roof-Garden of the Hongkong Hotel.

Programme

5-5.15 p.m. 1. An Excuse for Dancing; 2. Malihini Mele; 3. I was saying to the Moon; 4. Mood Hollywood.

5.15-5.20 p.m. Interval of recorded dance music from Z.B.W.

5.20-5.35 p.m. 5. So do I; 6. Pennies from Heaven; 7. One, Two, Buiton your Shoe; 8. The Skeleton in the Cupboard.

5.35-5.40 p.m. Interval of recorded dance music from Z.B.W.

5.40-5.55 p.m. 9. Floating on a Bubble; 10. September in the Rain; 11. New Orleans; 12. Tango Negro.

5.55-6 p.m. Interval of recorded dance music from Z.B.W.

6-6.15 p.m. 13. Don't let this Waltz mean Goodbye; 14. In the Middle of a Kiss; 15. The Sweetheart Waltz; 16. Love passes by.

6.15-6.20 p.m. Interval of recorded dance music from Z.B.W.

6.20-6.30 p.m. 17. Top of the Town; 18. Where are you; 19. Some of these days; 20. Peanut Vendor.

6.30 p.m. Light Orchestral Music.

The Fair Maid of Perth—Suite (Bizet). . . . Sir Thomas Beecham conducting the London Philharmonic Orchestra; An Evening with Liszt (Urbach). . . . Marek Weber and his Orchestra; "Henry VIII" Dances (E. German). . . . New Symphony Orchestra.

7 p.m. Songs by Paul Robeson (Bass).

Joshua Fit de Battle ob Jericho (Arr. L. Brown); De Ole Ark's a Moving (Arr. Hall Johnson); (b) Ezekiel Saw de Wheel (Arr. L. Brown); (a) Hammer Song (b) L'il David (Arr. L. Brown); (a) Mam'selle Marie (Creole Song) (Gulon). (b) Dere's no hidin' place (An Brown).

7.12 p.m. Patricia Rossborough at the Piano.

Here is my Heart—Selection; Dances; Anything Goes—Selection.

7.25 p.m. Stock Quotations and Hongkong Exchange Market.

7.30 p.m. Variety.

Band—Coronation March and Hymn (Sir Edward German—Arr. Dan Godfrey). The Guards Patrol (Williams). . . . Regimental Band of H. M. Grenadier Guards; Violin Solo—Daybreak (Reginald King); Melody at Dusk (Reginald King). . . .

Albert Sandler; Soprano Solo—The Dubarry (Carter Millicock). Mackintosh; I give my Heart (Leigh Millicock—Mackintosh). . . . Gitta Alpar; Vocal—South Sea Island Magic; Me and the Moon. . . . Bing Crosby; Orchestral—Waldestadt, Walzer (Arr. W. Schlesinger); Wiener Prater Leben, Walzer (S. Translatur). . . . Columbia Salon Orchestra.

7.57 p.m. Weather, Announcements and Time.

8 p.m. A Relay from the Po Hing Theatre (Chinese).

11 p.m. Close Down.

8-11 p.m. European Programme from Z. E. K. on a frequency of 640 kilocycles.

8 p.m. London—"Summer Over the British Isles," produced by Laurence Gilliam.

8.40 p.m. Half an Hour of Scottish Music.

The Thistle (Myddleton). . . . The London Palladium Orchestra; "Songs of the Hebrides"—An Eriksay Love Lilt (M. Kennedy-Fraser); Herding Song (Arr. M. Lawson). . . . Joseph Hislop (Tenor); Glasgow Highlanders (Arr. Ditch); Meg Merrilies (Arr. Ditch). . . . Scottish Country Dance Orchestra; "Folk Songs of Scotland"—O Whistle and I'll come to you, my Lad (Stephen and Burnett); McLeod's Galley (Kennedy-Fraser). . . . Margaret Barrett (Soprano); O Sing to me the Old Scotch Songs (Leeson); Ye Banks and Braes (Arr. Lees). . . . Joseph Hislop (Tenor).

9.10 p.m. London News and Announcements.

9.35 p.m. Latest Variety Numbers.

Organ—Lionel Monckton Melodies. . . . Al Bollington; Vocal—Mon Petit Lit D'enfant; Depart. . . . Lucienne Boyer; Piano Solo—Piano Medley, No. D. 2. . . . Charlie Kunz.

10 p.m. Big Ben. Lawn Tennis: The Davis Cup—Inter-Zone Final.

A commentary by Captain H. B. T. Wakelin and Colonel R. H. Brand, from Wimbledon.

10.30 p.m. New Dance Records.

Fox-Trot—Take another guess; The rhythm's O.K. in Harlem; Swing High, Swing Low; Waltz—Will you remember; Fox-Trot—Speaking of the weather; Waltz—My heart's in



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| Old Killarney; Slow Fox-Trot—In the sweet long ago; Fox-Trot—Choir Boy; Tango Fox-Trot—Don't play with fire; Fox-Trot—My little buckaroo. | GSD 11,750 k.c. 25.52 metres GSE 11,485 k.c. 25.28 metres GSF 15,140 k.c. 19.82 metres GSG 17,780 k.c. 16.86 metres GSH 21,470 k.c. 13.97 metres GSI 19,200 k.c. 15.62 metres GSJ 21,540 k.c. 15.86 metres GSK 8,110 k.c. 49.10 metres GSL 10,180 k.c. 17.78 metres GSM 10,310 k.c. 19.80 metres |
| DAVENTRY PROGRAMMES The following wave-lengths and frequencies are used by Daventry: Sign Frequency Wavelength GSA 8,200 k.c. 49.85 metres GSB 9,210 k.c. 31.55 metres GSC 9,885 k.c. 31.30 metres | Transmission 1 (G.S.D., G.S.O., G.S.G.) 12.30 p.m. Big Ben, "Sheep Shearing," 1 p.m. "The Adventures of a Zoologist in England—2." (Continued on Page 5.) |

TO-DAY'S DOUBLES WILL DECIDE DAVIS CUP TIE

GERMANS WILL REMEMBER THE WIMBLEDON TRAGEDY

Tremendous Match Expected

(By "Veritas")

The results of Saturday's first two singles matches in the United States v. Germany Davis Cup Inter-Zone Final were as expected, yet the cables make it quite clear that from a spectators' viewpoint, they were both very disappointing. Grant's match with von Cramm was no less one-sided than the encounter between Budge and Henkel, though one is led to believe that Germany has a stronger No. 2 singles player than United States.

To all intents and purposes, however, the outcome of the tie will depend upon to-day's doubles. Both pairs—Budge and Mako and von Cramm and Henkel—have fine records, with the Americans enjoying a slight edge in view of their winning the U.S. national title last year and the Wimbledon championship a fortnight ago. For the last two years Henkel and Germany have been important threats for the doubles title. In 1936 they reached the quarter-final and when holding match point against Allison and van Ryn, scratched in order to speed back to Berlin for a Davis Cup match. This year they progressed to the semi-final only to be beaten by Budge and Mako after the Germans had won the first two sets.

It is this recent result which tempts one to believe that Henkel and von Cramm will win to-day. It was Budge who carried the Americans through to victory at Wimbledon, but one questions whether he is capable of doing it every time. Mako, though a fine doubles player, is a comparatively weak link, and it is an odds on certainty that if the Germans can obtain a two sets lead this afternoon they will not repeat their Wimbledon blunder.

But even if the Americans lose this doubles match, there is one point which may go in their favour. If the encounter demands stiff five sets of play, Henkel will have to take the court first to-morrow afternoon against a refreshed Grant, while it is possible the German will be feeling a trifle jaded. This has more than once happened where one has two men Davis Cup teams. The strain on those two players is enormous, and the fittest is likely to crack under it.

Nevertheless this possibility cannot lessen the tremendous importance of winning to-day's doubles. If it goes to America one can rest

assured that America will be Britain's challenger. If Germany wins, her prospects of clinching the tie on the third day will be considerable.

DEFENDERS WARM UP

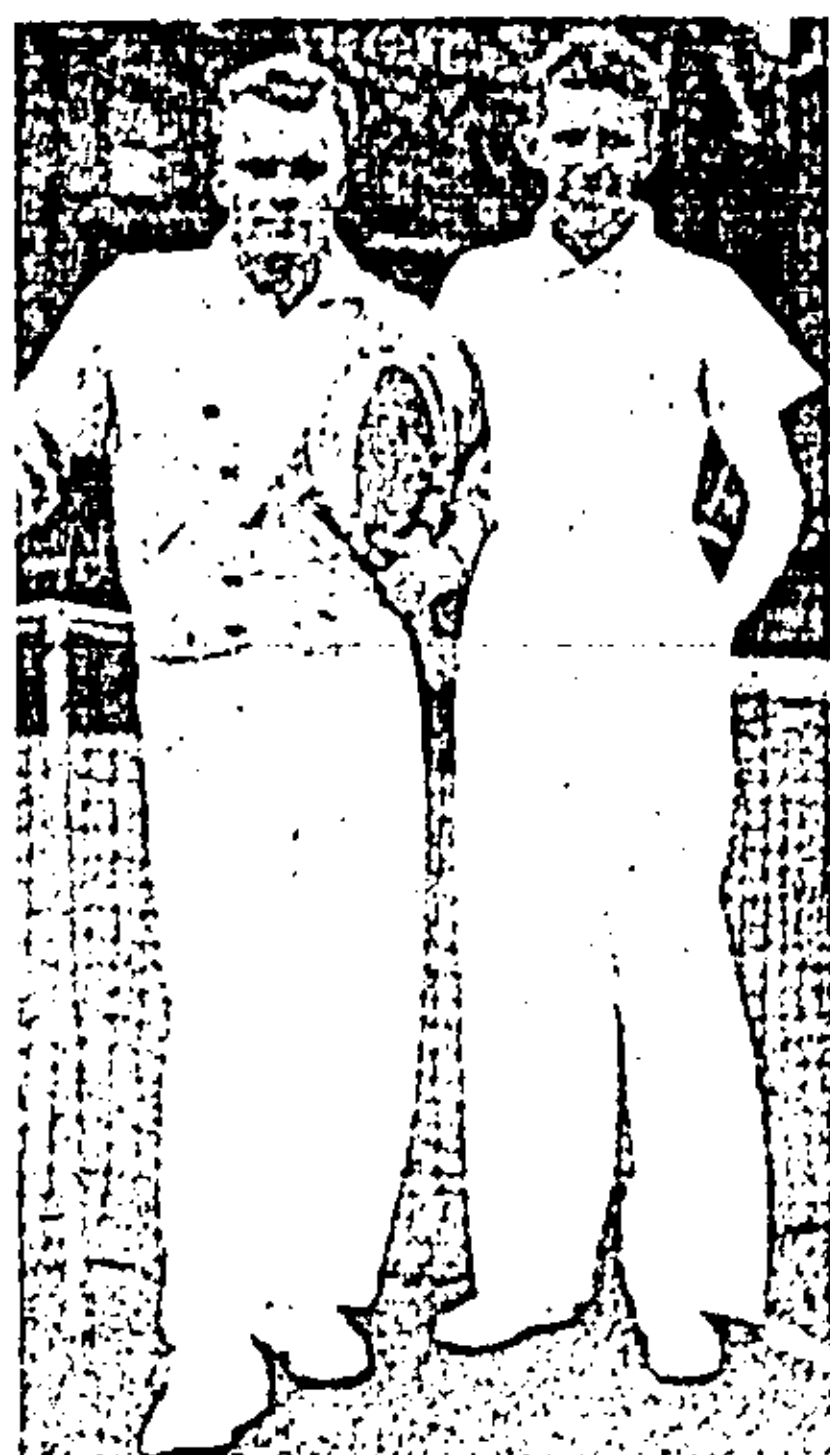
In the meantime, the British defenders of the Cup have been putting in some valuable and instructive preparation at Eastbourne, where they have completed a series of matches against the Australians. That Britain won by four to two is distinctly encouraging to her supporters.

The effect of these matches was to suggest that while Britain still possesses a potential cup winner in Austin, the situation so far as second string singles and the more important doubles, is by no means consoling. Britain tried out two combinations against Adrian Quist and Vivian McGrath. Both lost after five set matches. Wilde and Tuckey apparently made no better a combination than Wilde and Hare. If anything the last-named are probably preferable, as they have had considerable experience together, and it is well to remember that they figured in the 1936 Wimbledon final as well as reaching the quarter-final this year.

Mr. Roper Barrett will in all likelihood decide to risk Tuckey as second string singles, hoping that Austin can win two singles and that Wilde and Hare will rise to the occasion in the doubles.

Undoubtedly the most surprising feature of the England v. Australia match was the clean sweep made by England in the singles. Austin won two matches within losing a set, winding up a brilliant display by defeating Crawford 10-8, 6-4, 6-4. Tuckey overwhelmed John Bromwich and Hare scored a spectacular achievement by beating Crawford in five sets. If Britain had won at least one of the two doubles, they could have approached the Challenge Round with a fair amount of equanimity. Even so it is not unreasonable to believe Britain has a 50-50 chance of retaining the Cup.

IN KEY MATCH



Gene Mako and Donald Budge, who will figure in to-day's key match in the Davis Cup tie between United States and Germany.

BOWLED 'EM OUT



Copson, the Derbyshire bowler, who played havoc with Warwickshire on Saturday, helping to dismiss Wyatt and his colleagues for 28 runs, by taking eight for 11.

BIJOU BIOGRAPHY OF R.W.V. ROBINS

England's New Skipper Is Game's Livest Wire

England's new cricket captain against New Zealand, R. W. V. Robins, is probably the liveliest wire in the game. He is dynamic, keen, zealous, a genuine lover and student of cricket as a science, an art, and a history.

Thirty-one years of age (with a father still playing cricket every Saturday with the Boughton Hall club in Chester), Robins is the best all-round fielder in the world, a slow bowler who commands extraordinary finger-spin, and a batsman who combines a sound technical equipment with a saucy disposition to attack bowling with refreshing violence.

For some days he hesitated about accepting the Test captaincy against New Zealand. This task in itself caused him no diffidence, but his obvious pointer towards next season was a matter for careful consideration.

His business as partner in a firm of insurance brokers would not necessarily prevent him from giving to the time to that exacting task against Australia, but there are other con-

siderations. For one thing, he would not desire to compete with his good friend G. O. Allen, should Allen be in the running next year to renew his leadership.

For another, the strain of the occasion is heavy. Captaincy takes a good deal out of Robins, who puts his whole heart into the task, infusing others with his own overwhelming keenness.

Many will say, on reading these words: "This is exactly the kind of captain we need for the coming contests with Australia."

Without any disparagement of G. O. Allen, of whom the same can be said, this is very true. Either would make an excellent leader, and it is to be hoped that Robins will take the plunge if Allen is not available.

Wimbledon, Day By Day

THE INVINCIBLE BUDGE

RELENTLESS WIMBLEDON MOOD

AUSTIN TAKES TOO MUCH FOR GRANTED

(By H. S. Scrivenor)

London, June 25. Donald Budge was again in the relentless mood at Wimbledon yesterday, even against so fine a player as C. Boussus, whom he beat, 6-1, 6-4, 6-2. The odds against anyone disputing his path to the final are long.

H. W. Austin, in a match which he won by 6-2, 4-6, 6-0, 6-0, ought not to have been so fully extended by the young Australian, J. Bromwich, as he was.

There is no doubt that Bromwich is a fine player. His defeat of Kirby has shown that, and there was no getting away from the fact that he was holding his own against Austin for two sets.

The third set Austin won to love and so seemed to make himself safe. He was not, though I think that he took too much for granted—one of those mistakes which often spoil good lawn tennis. He had to fight pretty hard to win the fourth set at 6-0, and Bromwich must have left the court well satisfied.

THE FIRST MATCH

The first match on the Centre Court lay between V. B. McGrath, Australia's champion, and J. Pallada, who is, I believe, Yugoslav's No. 2. He must be pretty near to his compatriot, F. Puncce.

McGrath was the winner of a match in which both men, forcing the pace for all they were worth, drove and volleyed finely. We were given many thrills.

The first set was a curiosity, for Pallada, after leading 4-2 with a love game on his own service, lost the next two to love. Nevertheless he went out, after winning his own service for 5-4, at 6-4. Then McGrath had his turn, getting a service lead in the second set which took him out at 6-3. He sacrificed an even longer lead (4-0) before he won the third set at 7-5. In the fourth set Pallada was 2-1, but McGrath rather broke him up in the next two games and eventually romped home at 6-2—good work.

VON CRAMM TESTED

We saw an equally fine match on the Centre Court between Von Cramm and Yamagishi. Von Cramm

won, 6-4, 6-4; 3-6, 6-4, but it was never easy to say where the German ace had the whip hand. Von Cramm was attacking an opponent who counter-attacked without flinching and the volleying of both men was brilliant. I think I may say that there was just that little extra bit of solidity about Von Cramm's ground game, particularly on the backhand, which counts for so much.

Von Cramm won the first set at 6-4, after reaching 5-1, and the second also at 6-4 after 3-1, 4-2, and 5-3. Then came Yamagishi's turn to clinch a 4-2 lead against the service at 6-3. Von Cramm led 3-0 in the fourth set, allowed the Jap to catch him, 3-5, went ahead again to 5-3. After a long ninth game which Yamagishi eventually won, Von Cramm was out on the tenth, bidding with success for the fourth match point.

AMERICAN GIRLS BEATEN

In between the matches Mme. Mathieu and Miss Yorke, a pair with a firmly established reputation, accounted for the two American girls, Miss Marble and Miss Winthrop, who, though not a really strong pair, cling remarkably well together.

J. H. Crawford may be said to have justified his right to be included among the seeded players, although, for reasons which are quite intelligible, he was not. On Court 1 he beat F. Kukuljevic, one of Yugoslav's thrustful three, 6-3, 6-2, 10-8. He was not seriously commended until the third set when, after catching up from 3-2, 4-3 and 5-4 down, he kept on losing the 'vantage game to Kukuljevic.

After 8-8 he won the Yugoslav's service for 9-8 and went out on his own. That was that, but there was no doubt about the prowess of the Yugoslavian.

A really fine win was that of C. R. D. Tuckey and Miss Scriven in the Mixed Doubles against J. S. Ollitt and Miss James by 6-1, 6-3. The match produced many good rallies, but Tuckey and Miss Scriven, who are accustomed to playing together, proved the stronger pair for that reason.

Incidents On Outside Courts

GRANT FALLS INTO TROUBLE AND OUT AGAIN

(From a Special Correspondent)

Score: B. M. Grant 2 sets, E. R. Avery 1 set. Grant leading 4-2, Avery having just picked up from 4-0. Grant, going for a ball deep to his forehand corner, slipped and

rolled over with a yelp of pain. For two or three minutes he rolled about in agony (it seemed). Umpire, linesmen and Avery rushed to his assistance and the general impression was that the match had come to an unfortunate end. Not a bit of it! In a few more minutes Grant, running gingerly on the damaged ankle, was collaring the few necessary points for the match. I have no hesitation in saying that Avery was the worse shaken of the two so far as mental results can be compared. Hard luck, Avery!

AVORY PICKS UP WELL

This happened in a late match on Court 2 after Avery had shown his aptitude for the slanted volley on the back hand in a good recovery from a bad start. During most of the second set and a whole of the third he did not make the common mistake of under-rating Grant's amazing powers of retrieving and, had his return of service been more certain, he would have been even better placed when the fourth set debacle occurred. Earlier in this court H. N. Lee had fallen to A. Lacroix, Belgium's first ranked player. Lee was rather off colour, it seemed to me, though Lacroix wisely gave him very little in the way of material for forehand "punches." When the chances did come the requisite power was not there, for of no stroke is it truer than of Lee's forehand "flog" that "l'appetit vient en mangeant."

DELOFORD FIGHTS STRONGLY

Further casualties in the British ranks were the defeats of M. D. Deloford, C. M. Jones and G. E. Godsell by F. Parker, L. Hecht and D. Prens respectively. Of these the most satisfactory was Deloford's match for, after losing two quick sets, he went for his man with grand determination, winning the third at 7-5 and only losing the fourth at 6-9. Parker, surely the most impressive American ever seen at Wimbledon, has, I think, the effect of subduing the spirits of opponents, who, despite his youth, behave rather as if ex-

(Continued on Page 9.)

FOURTH DAY'S RESULTS

MEN'S SINGLES

THIRD ROUND

G. VON CRAMM (Germany) beat J. Yamagishi (Japan), 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4.
G. Mako (U.S.A.) beat Kho Sin Kie (China), 6-2, 6-4.
J. H. Crawford (Australia) beat F. Kukuljevic (Yugoslavia), 6-3, 6-2, 10-8.
L. Shaff (G.B.) beat J. Van den Eynde (Bel.), 6-4, 6-7, 6-4.
H. W. AUSTIN (G.B.) beat J. Bromwich (Aust.), 6-2, 4-6, 6-0, 6-0.
A. Lacroix (Bel.) beat H. G. Lee (G.B.), 4-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
H. M. GRANT (U.S.A.) beat E. R. Avery (G.B.), 6-3, 6-4, 2-6, 6-2.
A. C. Steadman (N.Z.) beat M. Bernard (France), 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
D. Prens beat G. E. Godsell (G.B.), 6-4, 6-1, 6-2.
F. A. PARKER (U.S.A.) beat M. D. Deloford (G.B.), 6-3, 6-1, 5-7, 6-4.
C. E. Hare (G.B.) beat E. E. Fannin (S.A.), 6-1, 6-0, 10-8.
H. HENKEL (Germany) beat F. Puncce (Yugoslavia), 6-2, 6-2, 6-1.
R. A. Shayer (G.B.) beat F. Nakano (Japan), 6-8, 10-8, 6-3, 6-1.
V. B. McGRATH (Aust.) beat J. Pallada (Yugoslavia), 6-3, 6-3, 7-5, 6-2.
C. M. Jones (G.B.) beat C. M. Jones (G.B.), 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.
J. D. HEDGE (U.S.A.) beat C. Boussus (France), 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

SECOND ROUND

MME. R. MATHIEU and MISS A. M. YORKE beat Miss A. Marble and Miss K. Winthrop, 6-2, 6-4.
Mrs. W. Burr and Mrs. E. S. Law beat Mrs. R. Kraus and Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Darmon, 6-3, 6-2.
Miss J. Jedrejowska and Miss S. Noel beat Miss H. C. Hobson and Miss A. A. Wright, 6-3, 6-4.
Miss V. K. King and Miss P. M. Weekes beat Miss B. Sabin and Miss G. M. Southwell, 6-3, 6-4.

FIRST ROUND

MISS E. M. DEARMAN and MISS J. INGRAM beat Mrs. J. Pennycook and Mrs. J. H. Brown, 6-3, 6-2.
Mrs. W. F. Freeman and Mrs. K. Southern beat Miss M. Stewart and Miss L. F. Thomson, 6-3, 6-2.
Mrs. C. M. B. Marriott and Miss M. Slaney beat Mrs. F. V. Fontes and Miss H. J. Jones, 6-3, 6-2.
Miss N. M. Lytle and Miss D. Nuthall beat Miss E. Homan and Mrs. R. G. MacIntosh, 6-3, 6-2.
Mme. C. Boegner and Countess de la Valence beat Miss J. Marquis and Miss M. Ridd, 6-3, 6-2.
Mrs. E. Hollis and Mrs. G. Terwindt beat Miss M. M. Bray and Miss A. P. Carr, 6-3, 6-2.
Miss B. E. Lumb and Miss M. E. Lumb beat Miss P. O'Connell and Mrs. E. C. Peters, 6-3, 6-2.
Miss M. Healey and Miss D. E. Round beat Miss A. G. Curtis and Miss E. N. B. Dickin, 6-3, 6-2.
Mrs. R. E. Haylock and Mrs. J. S. Kirk beat Miss V. E. Scott and Miss M. Whitman, 6-3, 6-2.
Miss N. B. Brown and Miss R. Jarvis beat Miss B. M. Smith and Miss M. Troncher, 6-3, 6-2.
Miss A. E. L. McArthur and Miss J. Saunders beat Miss F. M. Burton and Miss E. M. Middleton, 6-3, 6-2.
Mrs. M. R. Couquerque and Mrs. M. Horn beat Mrs. A. L. Semmence and Miss J. Goss, 6-3, 6-2.
Mrs. C. P. Brutton and Miss S. G. Chuter beat Miss D. Ball and Mrs. K. Bowden, 6-3, 6-2.
Mrs. D. B. Andrus and Mrs. S. Henrold beat Mrs. A. L. L. L. and Miss M. C. Scriven, 6-3, 6-2.
Miss M. Baumgarten and Mrs. W. Merriell beat Mrs. G. E. and Mrs. Y. Richardson, 6-3, 6-2.
MISS H. H. JACOBS and FRU. B. SPEN-LING beat Mrs. A. L. Semmence and Mrs. K. J. Underwood, 6-3, 6-2.

SECOND ROUND

Mrs. F. M. Strawson and Mrs. H. S. Usher beat Mrs. C. Myerrough and Miss J. Harman, 6-3, 6-2.
Mrs. M. R. King and Mrs. J. D. Pittman beat Mrs. J. N. C. Couper and Miss P. W. Morrison, 6-3, 6-2.
Miss R. M. Hardwick and Miss E. H. Harvey beat Miss B. Mayrordato and Mrs. E. O. Moss, 6-3, 6-2.
MISS F. JAMES and MISS K. E. STAM-HELS beat Miss B. G. Beasley and Miss D. A. Hunbach, 6-3, 6-2.

MEN'S DOUBLES

FIRST ROUND

J. F. G. Lynagh and P. V. V. Sherwood beat W. C. Choy and Van den Eynde, 7-6, 6-8, 1-6, 7-5, 6-4.

SECOND ROUND

H. G. N. Cooper and R. K. Tinkler beat H. F. Beasmer-Clark and H. A. Coldham, 6-4, 6-10, 6-3, 6-2.
M. D. Deloford and L. Shaff beat W. E. Atwell and J. S. Harrison, 6-0, 1-6, 6-3, 6-4.

MIXED DOUBLES

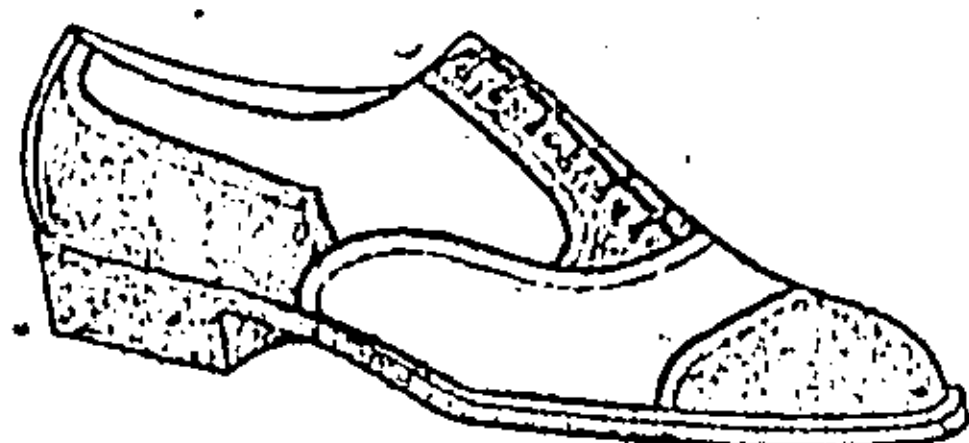
FIRST ROUND

V. C. Kirby and Miss M. Healey beat C. A. Archibald and Miss P. O'Connell, 6-1, 6-2.
F. Kukuljevic and Mrs. M. R. Couquerque beat M. E. Lucking and Miss G. M. Osborne, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2.
J. A. B. Collins and Mrs. K. Southern beat J. B. Surgeon and Miss P. N. Morrison, 6-3, 6-4.
H. F. David and Mrs. J. D. Pittman beat H. N. Wright and Mrs. P. Knight, 6-7, 10-8.
D. Prens and Miss E. M. Dearman beat H. Plogemann and Mrs. E. Hollis, 6-1, 6-3.
C. H. E. Betts and Miss V. J. Allnatt beat H. H. Whistler and Mrs. I. H. Whistler, 6-3, 6-2.
E. E. Fannin and Mrs. M. R. King beat G. von Metaxa and Mrs. M. Horn, 10-8, 6-4.
G. Mako and Miss J. Jedrejowska beat H. C. Fisher and Mrs. E. Macready, 6-1, 6-2.
E. J. Filby and Mrs. K. J. Underwood beat J. Jensen and Mrs. C. P. Brutton, 6-0, 6-3, 6-2.
W. A. R. Collins and Mrs. R. G. MacIntosh beat W. Sabin and Miss K. Winthrop, 6-4, 7-5.

SECOND ROUND

C. R. D. Tuckey and Miss M. C. Scriven beat J. S. Ollitt and Mrs. J. James, 6-1, 6-3.
M. Bernard and Mrs. S. Henrold beat J. Eades and Miss V. K. King, 6-3, 6-1.
J. Yamagishi and Miss D. Nuthall beat R. C. Riscley and Mrs. R. Kraus, 6-3, 6-2.

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THE basis of all tennis is the ground stroke. It is the most important of all strokes. The volley is useful, but it is not essential. You can get on without it, though you will never be a first-class player unless you can volley.

But you will never be a player at all unless you can look after the ground strokes.

Ground strokes do not mean just the hitting of the ball, either on forehand or backhand. They mean also the correct timing of the balls, and the sense which develops in a player as practice continues, which tells her where to send the ball and where to expect the return. All ground strokes should be taken as early as possible. That is to say, the oncoming ball should be struck at the height of its bound, or a little before, when you are quite comfortable about making the actual stroke.

The earlier the ball is struck the less time your opponent has to get ready for your return.

In timing the ball, footwork plays a great part, so it is quite in order to mention it in a chat about ground strokes.

Unless you get your feet right you can never get into position to take the ball correctly. So the first thing to watch is the way you stand. Stand firm when striking the ball; never top about, but always be supple.

DON'T get rigid. When standing on both feet but with the weight on the toes and the body inclined slightly forward, so as to be ready to run either forward, backwards, or to either side at a moment's notice.

Thus, if you have decided that you are going to take an oncoming ball on the forehand, you will go to meet it,

A contra ground shot should be taken by the player who can use a forehand drive.

get in position with the left leg forward, weight on the right leg, and racket raised ready to strike the ball when it reaches the top of its bound. You will have judged the position to stand so that the ball reaches the top of its bound about opposite your left knee.

Then forward goes the racket and the weight from right to left foot, the ball is struck and you are off again, swinging round to face the net with the weight on your toes.

One should never be at rest on a court, always be on the move even if it is only a few inches at a time. Once stand rigid and you are liable to be caught off balance by a fast ball, or even have to take it "on the wrong

By Charles Hierons
(Queen's Club Senior Coach)



Forehand grip—Note how fingers are "wrapped" round the handle of the racket.

is what so many players do. You know where it is, and have seen it as the ball came towards you.

Watch the ball right on to your racket, then follow it with your eyes as it goes back to the other side. A great deal of trouble in court comes from over-eagerness. Players rush to the ball, get too close to it and have to make a cramped shot. The ball should be well away from the body so that the arm has a free sweep.

ALL ground shots should be taken from behind the service line, if possible. Which is another way of saying that you should never get caught with a ball which has to be taken off the ground if it bounces between the net and your service line. Any ball that bounces there is really a subject for volleying, or half volleying.

That is why it is essential to keep either fairly well behind the service line or within about two yards of the net. Don't wander about like so many people do on or near the service line. That spells disaster.

If you have to run in for a short ball go on up to the net afterwards, unless you have made a weak return, when it is safer to move back for the baseline as quickly as you can.

In all ground shots except the half volley, keep the head of the racket up above the wrist. And don't cultivate a chop stroke as your normal return.

This shot is useful if well done, and if used against people who make too much capital of straight drives, and to use on slow courts. But normally the hard, straight drive is the shot to practise.

One of the most telling ground shots is the straight drive near the "tram-line." But you can only do this if you

THIS momentary stop makes all the difference. It gives you time and allows you to control the shot. It is much more difficult to control the ball if you try to hit while actually running across the court.

Make both racket and body do the work. The swing of the body forward makes the shot put a great deal of power into the stroke. Don't be impetuous. Wait for the ball rather than run into it. And don't look at the net while you make a stroke. That

BOWLING TO-DAY BETTER THAN EVER, DECLARES KNIGHT

London. D. J. Knight, the famous Surrey amateur, who has returned to county cricket after an absence of 11 years, has some remarkable views on the modern game.

His first impression made after playing in one or two games was the astounding accuracy of the opening new-ball bowlers.

In the old days, he maintained, a full toss or a rank bad ball in the opening overs was a frequent occurrence. Now he has discovered that it is far more difficult to score

runs, particularly with the amazing command of bowling which the modern fast medium bowler has, so long as the shine is on the ball.

There has been a pronounced tendency to run down the modern cricketer. He is not considered to be the equal of his predecessor of the pre-war days, but it is gratifying to hear from Donald Knight that, in his opinion, the bowling is much better.

ACCURATE BOWLING

Knight maintains that there are bowlers to-day who attack the leg stump with a leg trap and do it so accurately that it is almost impossible to score runs at any pace.

Another aspect of the modern attack which impresses him is the scientific placing of the field. So accurate has this become, particularly to the new-ball bowlers, that again run-getting has become more difficult.

The control of the outswinger as bowled by fast bowlers such as Nichols and Gover is another thing that impressed Knight on his return to cricket.—Reuter.

MURDER CHARGE

At the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, before Mr. E. Himsforth, Koo Wah-tak and Leung Wong appeared on remand on a charge of murdering that late Mr. David Chan Sze, managing director of the Sincere Co., Ltd., and were remanded until Thursday at 2.30 p.m.

CLOSE OF PLAY CRICKET

London, July 17. The feature of the opening day's play of the present County Cricket Championship programme was the dismissal of Warwickshire in their first innings by Derbyshire at Derby for 28 runs. W. Copson was responsible for the debacle, taking eight wickets for 11 runs.

The following were the scores at close of play to-day:

Lord's.—Gloucestershire 200; Middlesex 225 for six (D. Compton 100 not out).

Oval.—Lancashire 221; Surrey 149 for one.

Westcliff.—Essex 195; Glamorgan 210 for five.

Midstone.—Sussex 450 (John Langridge 105); Kent eight for none.

Hinckley.—Leicester 119 and seven for two; Worcester 141.

Nottingham.—Notts 283 for seven v. Yorkshire (A. Staples's Benefit).

Rushden.—Hampshire 228; Northants 79 for five.

Derby.—Warwickshire 28 (W. Copson eight for 11) and 81 for two; Derbyshire 227.

Glasgow.—Scotland 237; New Zealand 145 for four.—Reuter.

WOMEN'S MATCH

London, July 17. The Southern District made a good start in their match against the Australian Women's cricket eleven to-day, scoring 170 for one wicket. Miss Hyde was in great form and contributed 103 not out.—Reuter.

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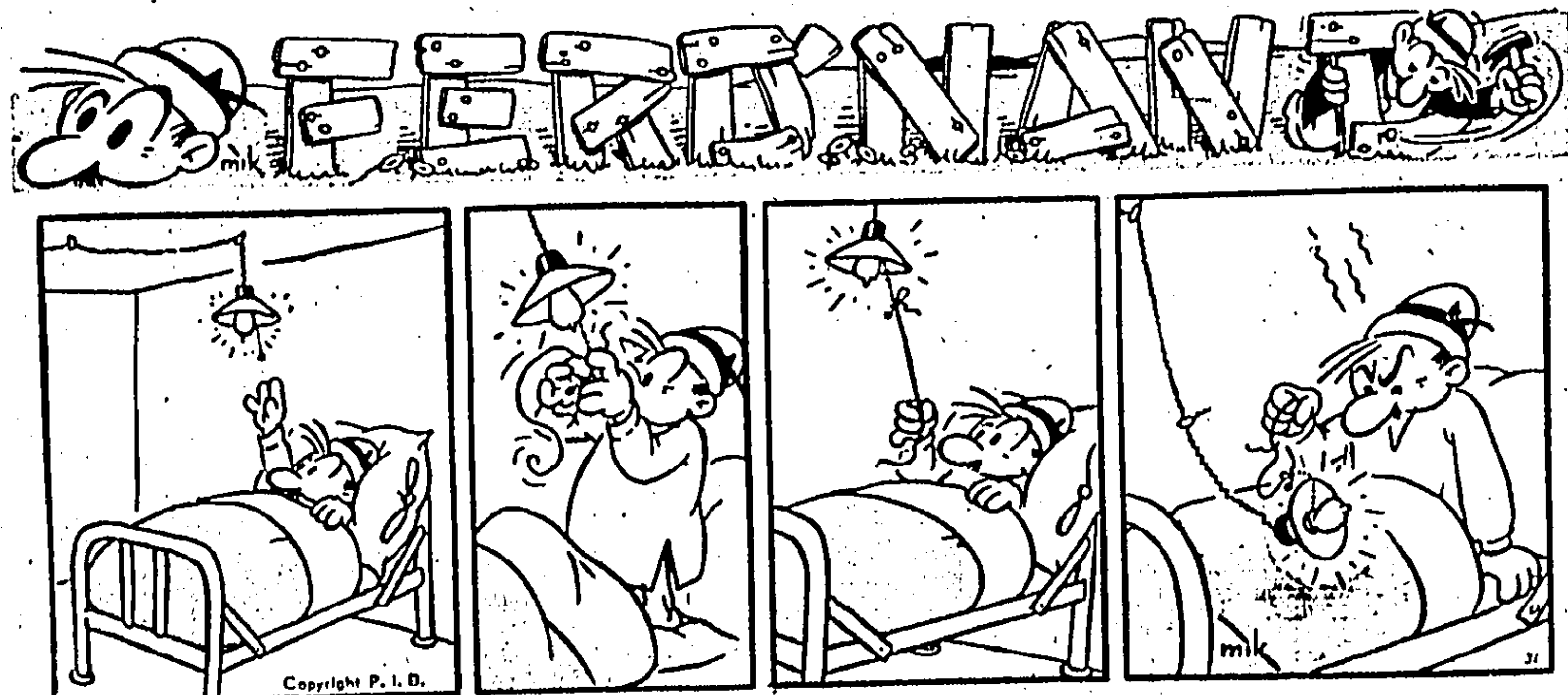
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FERDINAND HAS A GOOD IDEA

THE GREATEST THING IN LIFE

Views Collected By
Lillie Ross Clyne

IN a popular novel I read recently the following paragraph:

"The love of a man for a woman, and a woman for a man may be the most powerful, but it is neither the best nor the noblest thing in life. It is a purely personal thing between two people. These two people are often the only ones who benefit by it, therefore it must be based on selfishness. Love may be the greatest of human emotions for those two, but to the world at large it is sometimes comic and occasionally tragic."

Here now I give the views of several eminent people on what they regard as the greatest thing in life. Robert Blatchford—Should I not be justified in saying "Life" and vanishing with a flick like a harlequin jumping through a shop window? Never mind, I will behave like a gentleman. I thought, mind you, your question "What is the greatest thing in life?" is the kind of question "What is the greatest thing in life?" is the kind of question for which the largest circulators offer a prize of 1,000 guineas, a grand piano, and a ticket for the dog show.

The greatest thing in life? I might say happiness; but I feel that what a fellow like Hitler would regard as happiness would make me feel I ought to be hanged.

And you know as well as I do that the thing one man covets another despises. A politician may perhaps think the greatest thing in life would be Cabinet rank. I leave him to supply why.

What is the greatest thing in life? It's like asking a man which are the best hundred books, or who is the greatest fool in Germany. There are many great things in life; for instance, marriage. Being married is a wonderful experience. It is a fulfilling thing, a thing enduring and lovely to know and to remember. And why is it all that it is? Simply because men are men and women are women and marriage is a natural fulfilment.

Friendship! The man or woman who has friends is rich in great possessions.

But for a woman? Perhaps the right hat, the right lipstick, a brilliant son, a beautiful daughter, a rich, good-natured, foolish husband, or better husband than the last one. Oh, go on! You know. The greatest thing in life is the belief that you have got it because then you know the other fellow hasn't.

Health Before All

Marjorie Bowen—I think the greatest thing in the world (as far as one dare make such a generalisation) is health—in which I include perfect senses. A physical handicap requires means to overcome, and then most of us can manage, and there is none of life's blessings that is not marred by ill-health or inadequate senses—sight, hearing, &c. Next in importance I would put money—and for much the same reasons, persistent poverty is too severe a handicap for any but a saint or a hero to overcome, and lack of sufficient means to lead a reasonably easy existence must frustrate and poison most human beings.

Jan Hay—Shall we say rather more work than one can comfortably do, and health to do it?

Ruth Fry—I believe that the greatest thing in life is the love of God. Without the anchor of a secure relationship to the Divine I feel life loses its peace and inner happiness. Our love of God is the inspiration to make our lives the most beautiful and the best possible, to conquer self and to love and serve our fellow men.

That, briefly, is my conviction of the greatest thing in life—the greatest possession that man—or woman—can have.

Sir Dan Godfrey—I think the greatest things in life are true friendship which bears the test of adversity, and a love of Christian truth which enables us to do unto others as we should wish other to do to us.

Love, the Builder

Professor A. M. Low—I still think the greatest thing in life is love. Not the "survive" of the admirable Chevalier, or of expensive restaurants or films or novels. I mean the real, honest-to-goodness article. Do not let us imagine for a moment that it is a function of Jim or Angelina alone. I mean love that builds the world. The love which makes even animals selective in their passions and which has made the universe go forward instead of backward.

If there is a power, which controls every invention, every brigade, every army, every navy, every flower, is it not a great thing? There is I think nothing else worth having. All the good things are free when they last, like air, sunshine and beauty. Even peace is a matter of love if it is to be obtained without the aid of twelve-inch guns and poison gas. I think that love is the only permanent thing of time. I believe that good thought is mostly love, and can no more be destroyed than any other form of positive energy.

I could argue that money, power, and one's self are the greatest things



THE CANNIBAL SMILE

"Some men are noted flesh-lovers... the natives recognise a peculiar greasy look about the eyes which characterises such men."

From "Savage Civilization," by Tom Harrison, published by Gollancz, which will be reviewed to-morrow.

WOMEN

WOMEN WHO WORK
By Joan Beauchamp
(Lawrence and Wishart, 2s. 6d.)

THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN THE U.S.S.R.
By G. N. Serebrennikov
(Gollancz, 7s. 6d.)

WOMEN WHO WORK is a challenge to complacency: a shock for all those who comfortably believe that women's emancipation was achieved with a flourish of the pen and a stroke of the pen.

This is a factual record of exactly what women have achieved in factory and office, shop and home. And a grim record it is. Here are pictures of women working not to the legal limits but to the limits of human endurance and the frequent visits of factory inspectors; doing men's work for half men's pay, in the familiar "blind alley" jobs, struggling to maintain output on point and timing systems.

Pay? Women weavers in Lancashire do well to get 30s. a week, running six looms. In engineering, for the same sum, they do the work for which skilled men were formerly paid 25s. A shop manageress takes home 18s. every Friday. A kitchen worker's pay packet is a princely 12s. 1d.

Hours? Fifty, sixty, seventy a week. No wonder they "fall asleep on the bus going home."

There are 24,000,000 women and girls in Britain; 10,000,000 of them housewives, 8,000,000 of them doing some kind of paid work. And because the proportion of women to men employed has increased tremendously since the war, those 8,000,000 are a social problem of first importance for all who work.

Miss Beauchamp shows what the problem is—the exploitation to be ended, the improved conditions to be fought for—and some methods of solving it. "Women Who Work" is an invitation to action as well as a human document.

Mr. Serebrennikov's is a more cheerful book. Equality of rights, equality of pay—in a word, substantial economic independence—is now the heritage of millions who, in Tsarist days, could never hope to leave the "stuffy atmosphere" of the kitchen. Not even the statistics which Mr. Serebrennikov uses can dim this story of high endeavour.

S. E. R. W.

Must be responsive. Schoolmasters are but human after all, and

Very well, then, my perfect schoolboy—

Must be responsive. School-

masters are but human after all, and

Must be responsive. School-

masters are but human after all, and

Must be responsive. School-

masters are but human after all, and

BOOKS OF THE WEEK

Edited by Roger Pippett

MEN-LIZARDS

WAR WITH THE NEWTS.
By Karel Capek
(Allen and Unwin, 7s. 6d.)

THEY were about a yard high, with the faces of grotesque children and lizards' tails. They swam in the sea and swayed to and fro on their hind legs on land, making a queer hissing noise. And at first—men found them friendly little creatures...

An old Dutch captain saw them on an island off Sumatra. He taught them how to open pearl-oysters—and grew quite sentimental over them. "They are very good and sensible," he would say. "When you tell them something they sit up and take notice like a dog when it listens to its master... If only the sharks wouldn't go for them!"

He went on tour with them. "Captain von Toch and His Trained Newts" made a great sensation. Film magazines saw their possibilities. The Press adopted them. "Men-Lizards." "Have Newts Got a Future?" And so on and so on.

Then an international syndicate exploited them as cheap labour. They were extremely useful, building dams, breaking rocks, dredging harbours and making canals. Remarkably adaptable, these newts. And remarkably profitable to their owners.

Economists waxed lyrical. "Never in the history of mankind has so much been produced, built and paid out as in the great Newt Era. The whole future of the world lies in the continuous increase of production and consumption. Therefore there must be still more Newts to produce and to devour still more."

But even a newt can turn. And men were disturbed when a teaming, highly organised and lethal submarine world attacked them with the slogan, "More Water for Newts to Live In!" Disturbed and then terrified at the news

MISFIRE

KINGDOM COME
By Rupert Croft-Cooke
(Jarrolds, 7s. 6d.)

WHAT is personality? What is charm? Mr. Croft-Cooke's hero was sufficed with both. He was a film star adored by millions, until he could bear the publicity no longer and fled to a remote village in the Andes.

Strangely enough, the famous charm didn't work there. Who was this queer young man, his neighbours asked? What did he want? What was he up to, anyway?

As many of them had skeletons in their cupboards, the disturbance caused by this newcomer in their relatively quiet lives rapidly hardened into suspicion. He must be a police spy, trying to trap them into fatal admissions.

So, when, to their amazement, he wanted to climb a mountain peak, they engineered an accident to get rid of him. He was saved, but it was a thoroughly disillusioned man who returned from his treacherous Eden to the comparative safety of London and Hollywood.

A well-told tale with an unusual theme.

R. P.

THE PERFECT SCHOOLBOY

By A SCHOOLMASTER

I DON'T mind whether a boy is what is called clever, or whether he is merely averagely successful, but there are one or two qualities that I consider are essential to the perfect schoolboy. And I think that if you asked a number of schoolmasters their opinion, they would tell you that most of the characteristics of their ideal pupils are in my list.

Very well, then, my perfect schoolboy—

Must be responsive. School-

masters are but human after all, and

Very well, then, my perfect schoolboy—

Must be responsive. School-

masters are but human after all, and

Must be responsive. School-

masters are but human after all, and

COUPLE

THE BRIMMING LAKE
By Ashley Smith
(Eyre and Spottiswoode, 7s. 6d.)

MAGNUS HAGERTY was a Socialist—and he let everybody know it. He talked and preached incessantly. There was no escaping that stream of propaganda.

At last he was rewarded, by being brought from his home in Yorkshire to a municipal job in East London. Now both London and Magnus would begin to look up. But the work was clerical, to which a man of his energy was unsuited.

"Ever since Magnus had entered the grey buildings which housed the municipal offices a feeling of worthlessness had possessed him. That was incidental on the bodilessness of his task, the abstraction of his functions, but now deeper processes were eating, not only into his office hours, but into his life and sense of values. Once a comfortable housewife, concerned only with her home, her husband and her child, ignorant and careless of politics, his wasted and unvalued, dealum gradually penetrated to her. His cloudy vision became to her a practical plan.

It brought her death in childbirth, but it reaffirmed that there is purpose and meaning in life.

A novel that is passionately felt and full of close observation of a side of working class life which is seldom noticed. And a haunting study of two people you might easily pass in the street—two characters whose lives in individual drops in the brimming lake of a modern city.

R. P.

LORE of the LAND

GREAT FARMERS
By J. A. Scott Watson and May Elliot Hobbs
(Scholm and Blount, 12s. 6d.)

HERE is a veritable cavalcade of eighteenth and nineteenth century agricultural history. These were the people, attractive and picturesque, who laid out the contours of our present countryside, the size and shape of our fields, hedges and ditches, crops and cattle.

Who were they? In 1720 Richard Tomkins, yeoman descendant of an impoverished Royalist family, was gathered to his fathers and left, by his last will and testament, to his son Benjamin, "one cow called Silver and her calf."

From then until 1850, when Richard Tomkins' great-grand-daughters finally dispersed the herd, there was continuous careful selection for those qualities that have since made the white-headed Hereford breed world-famous.

Then there is the fascinating story of that Zeeland, Cornelius Vermeyden, who came over to drain the Fens. By 1642 Vermeyden writes that the Fens were "so far improved that there were about 40,000 acres then sown with coleseed, wheat and other winter grain, besides innumerable quantities of sheep and cattle and other stock, where never any had been before."

And what of the tales behind the coming of the first agricultural machines, of men like Jethro Tull, who brought in the corn drill towards the end of the eighteenth century? What neighbours' scorn and ridicule he had to live down! Even a century and a half later, innovation is still suspect in our rural areas.

And who had heard before about courageous George Hope, the Lothian farmer, who, against his interests, so they thought at the time, gave Cobden and Bright all the practical facts for

ATTEMPT

NO ESCAPE
By Randall Swingle
(Chatto and Windus, 7s. 6d.)

RANDALL SWINGLE is a modern poet. Like others of his kind, he has heard "the still, sad music of humanity." He knows that writing poetry is not merely a business of stringing rhymes. Consequently, his first novel is not just a pretty pattern. It is concerned with vital modern problems.

As he gets older, should become discriminating, and cultivate a liking for learning for its own sake. I admit that such an attitude can be encouraged by enlightened teaching.

Nicknames

Should not be afraid of me. After all, in many cases a schoolmaster is not so much older than the oldest of his pupils, and has a far better collection of his school days' than is commonly supposed. It is disconcerting to be approached as if one were a being of different clay from ordinary run of men, and while I deprecate undue familiarity, I prefer my pupils to regard me as an adviser as well as a teacher.

Should use my nickname, since it gives him a feeling that he is somewhat getting on equal terms with me, but should always be under the fond impression that I haven't the faintest idea what the nickname is.

Should above all not try to ingratiate himself with me. It puts me in an embarrassing position and myself in a dangerous one, that is if schoolboys are the same towards "suckers-up" as they were in my day!

Must not be perfect!

IRON RATIONS

A startled surgeon in Bombay recently fished the following items from the stomach of a Hindu patient:

Eighteen penknives.
Two door keys.
Five flat steel blades.
Three naked knife-blades.
Four steel hooks.
Two steel loops.
The slices of two knives.
A number of small steel rivets.

The patient was a magician who for fifteen years had made his living performing before India's nabobs. One of his acts was the swallowing of penknives which he disgorged later privately.

A few months ago he discovered that he was a stay-down-stroke victim. Though deserted by his regurgitative skill, he continued performing, but soon complained of gastric uneasiness. X-rays revealed the source of his trouble and a laparotomy was done. Now minus his hardware and recuperating from a twelve stitches incision, the Hindu plans hopefully to return to his magic.

1,203 ITEMS OF HARDWARE
The real records for odd stomach contents, however, are held by amateurs who do their swallowing non-professionally.

In five days time, while she worked in a notions department of a New York store, Miss Mabel Wolf swallowed exactly 1,203 items of hardware.

When she felt depressed, she said, she cheered herself up by indulging in a little nut-and-bolt snack.

Finally, after one week of hardware lunch, she began to feel pains in her stomach.

In March 1934 she went to King's County Hospital, Brooklyn, where an operation was performed with the following inventory:

388 fine upholstery
144 carpet tacks.
2 chair tacks.
1 round-headed thumb tack.
3 ordinary thumb tacks.
40 small screws.
6 medium screws.
1 hook-shaped coat-hanger.
30 small bolts.
47 larger bolts.
3 nuts.
The collection was put on display for incredulous medical students, mute testimony to the resilience of the human stomach.

The hardware had been consumed five years before the operation, according to the attending surgeon. Meanwhile, the patient had been doctoring herself with various medicines. Recovery was uneventful, the only prescription being rest and a more orthodox diet.

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| Pres. Coolidge | Aug. 24 | 10 | 24 | Pres. Jackson | Midnight July | 30 | |
| Pres. Taft | Midnight Aug. | 10 | 13 | Pres. Jefferson | Midnight Aug. | 13 | |
| Pres. Hoover | Aug. 21 | 21 | 27 | Pres. McKinley | Midnight Aug. | 27 | |
| Pres. Lincoln | Midnight Sept. | 7 | 10 | Pres. Grant | Midnight Sept. | 10 | |
| Pres. Coolidge | Sept. 8 | 8 | 24 | Pres. Jackson | Midnight Sept. | 24 | |
| Pres. Wilson | 9.00 a.m. Oct. | 6 | | Pres. Jefferson | Midnight Oct. | 6 | |

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| Pres. Harrison | 8.00 a.m. Aug. | 1 | 15 | Pres. Jackson | 8.00 p.m. July | 24 | |
| Pres. Polk | 8.00 a.m. Aug. | 15 | 15 | Pres. Harrison | 8.00 a.m. Aug. | 1 | |
| Pres. Pierce | 8.00 a.m. Aug. | 20 | 20 | Pres. Taft | Midnight Aug. | 3 | |
| Pres. Van Buren | 8.00 a.m. Sept. | 12 | 12 | Pres. Jefferson | 8.00 p.m. Aug. | 7 | |
| Pres. Garfield | 8.00 a.m. Sept. | 26 | 26 | Pres. Hoover | 8.00 p.m. Aug. | 13 | |
| Pres. Hayes | 8.00 a.m. Oct. | 10 | 10 | Pres. Polk | 8.00 a.m. Aug. | 15 | |

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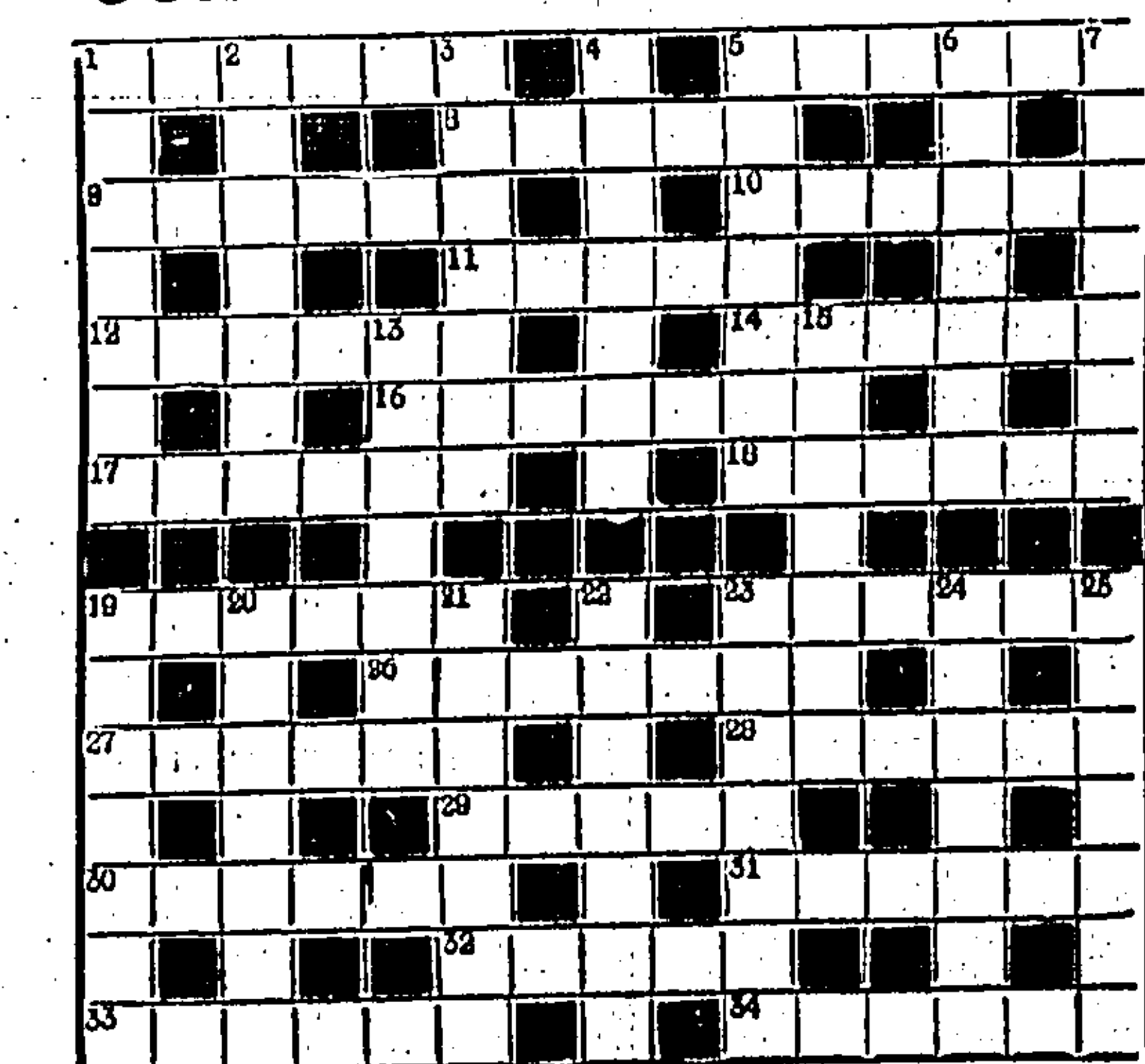
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OUR BRITISH CROSSWORDS



ACROSS

- Here's a nation devoid of heart, and that last touch that means so much.
- A scarf gives rise to a brawl.
- An age looking back.
- "Though on pleasure she was bent, she had a — mind."
- (Cowper's John Gilpin.)
- How one can make oneself.
- Fare like an earless boat and a doctor with one little foot.
- Where mistakes are freely acknowledged.
- A half a dozen in nine inches may mean trouble for your gcc.
- No heart can produce a second one.
- E.g. Melba.
- Loiter (anag.).
- Might-like your hand as an alternative to a cane.
- A rush, or you may think it so when you pay it.
- Day-dream.
- One of a European race.
- A game lot.
- The 21 Across sounds rather as if it were for a singer.
- Have they wardrobe?
- No dole for such a smilodon.

DOWN

- More than love.
- Sitting on the fence.
- A War Minister of the past.
- Turn aside.
- The route and the tennis player may be in it (2 words, 4 and 3).
- A light sailing-vessel.
- According to Aristotle, ambition should be made of this stuff.
- They'll give you fits—perhaps!
- Always looking forward to things.
- In all his glory.
- Numbers, for example, in Bury.
- Easy answers.
- Anything from a duel to an assembly for worship.
- A vessel that ends like a ship.
- Taken away.
- All that makes a thing what it is.

Saturday's Solution

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LIBERAL NERVOUS
BIBBLED ON VOY
SNAP MARIASIDE
GAMING TABLES
TUESDAY GRAZE
HILLIARY
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CHINA WANTS PEACE AT ANY PRICE

Will Accept Terms That Don't Involve Risk Of Revolution

JAPAN MAY FEAR TRUCE ONLY MEANS POSTPONEMENT OF INEVITABLE CONFLICT

Nanking, July 19.

Despite the blackness of the immediate outlook, Nanking is renewing desperate efforts to retain peace, and for avoidance of hostilities is prepared to pay any price, except on such terms as would be certain to provoke revolution.

The desire to postpone the war is so strong that it would not be surprising if the Government acquiesces to conditions which a week ago would have seemed certain of rejection.

The chance of compromise, it is believed, will be improved if Japan accepts the various Chinese suggestions for methods of announcing and carrying out any agreement. However, even the most extreme practical measures might be ineffectual if, as some believe, the Japanese militarists are unwilling to risk postponement of battle only to give the Chinese more time to prepare for the fight.—United Press.

MOVING TO CLIMAX

Shanghai, July 19.

Events in North China are moving to a climax. Everything now hinges on China's reply to-night to the Japanese demands for non-interference by Nanking with the efforts of the Japanese Tientsin militarists to effect a local settlement with the Hopei-Changhar leaders and for cessation of political activities, presumed to mean preparations for a possible conflict.

Brisk rifle fire was exchanged by Chinese and Japanese troops in the Wangping area again yesterday afternoon, both sides taking care to localise the fighting, however, which died down after an hour.

Meanwhile, the Japanese military is endeavouring to establish a censorship on outgoing mails from Tientsin.—Reuter.

THREE CHINESE KILLED

Shanghai, July 19.

The Central News Agency correspondent at Peiping states that Japanese troops attacked Wangpingshien yesterday at 4 p.m., opening a heavy fire with rifles and machine-guns, and killing one Chinese policeman and two Peace Preservation Corps men. More than ten were wounded.—United Press.

JAPANESE NOT SATISFIED

Tientsin, July 19.

A Japanese spokesman said to-day that his principals were not satisfied with the attitude of China's General Sung Cheh-yuan, Hopei-Changhar commander-in-chief. He added that General Chang Tze-chung was at present negotiating with the Japanese, but that he, too, was showing a dubious attitude. General Sung is leaving for Peiping to-day and Japanese leaders state reports of a verbal agreement are premature.—United Press.

FIRST OPTIMISTIC NOTE

Tokyo, July 19.

The first optimistic note was sounded by an influential Chinese in Tientsin to-day who said that General Sung Cheh-yuan was prepared to take steps to fulfil the Japanese conditions of a truce. Nanking pressure was still feared, however.—United Press.

WELCOMED TO PEIPING

Peiping, July 19.

General Sung Cheh-yuan arrived here from Tientsin this morning and

was welcomed by a large gathering of officials, including General Feng Chi-han, Governor of Hopei, General Chin Teh-chun, Mayor of Peiping, and many other prominent political leaders.

He immediately motored to his private residence, and declined to make any statement.—Reuter.

ULTIMATUM SET

At 11.30 o'clock to-night, local time, the time limit for the acceptance of the Japanese demands by Nanking, considered a virtual ultimatum, expires. Japan insists that Chinese troops cease provocative acts in North China and that Nanking terminate interference in negotiations between Japan and the local Hopei-Changhar authorities. This message from Reuter was received at 7.05 a.m. in Hongkong.

Originally Japan urged only that China expedite her reply to these demands. Early this morning it was disclosed that the time limit had been set.

Chinese officials are gloomy. On every side it is being predicted that Japan intends to force a war on China and that hostilities will probably commence to-night, with the expiration (Continued on Page 4.)

COMMANDS JAPAN'S TROOPS IN CHINA



Here is General Koyashi Katsuki, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in China, who is in charge of the thousands of men poured into the country since the crisis broke out.

BRITISH VESSEL SEIZED

Alleged Fired On By Insurgents

Gibraltar Under Frowning Guns Of Algeiras?

(Special to "Telegraph")

London, July 19.

The Admiralty now confirms that several insurgent warships pursued and captured the British freighter Candlestone Castle inside Spanish territorial waters off the Biscay coast. It is believed the insurgents are conducting the merchantman to El Ferrol.

It is indicated the British Government will lodge no protest in view of the fact that merchantmen have been warned they will enter Spanish territorial waters at their own risk. However, coupled with reports of widespread gun-running into Spain following the withdrawal of the Italian German patrols, this incident has resulted in the redoubling of efforts to solve the non-intervention problem and forestall provocative incidents.

Loyalists at Santander said insurgent ships, Velasco and Plus Ultra, fired on the Candlestone Castle, and also the Sara Stone, off Port Mussel. It is reported the Loyalist coastal batteries assisted the Sara Stone to reach Santander.

British Demands

It is rumoured now that Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, at Tuesday's Non-Intervention Committee meeting, will demand:

1. That Germany shall remove the 10-inch and 14-inch guns allegedly installed in the vicinity of Algeiras, to command Gibraltar;
2. That Italy leave the Balearic Islands, where they are allegedly establishing fortresses and aerodromes, menacing the peace of the Mediterranean.—United Press.

Ring Around Gibraltar

London, July 18.

A Gibraltar despatch to the Labour paper, Daily Herald, asserted yesterday that Spanish insurgents, under the direction of German experts, have almost ringed Gibraltar with fortifications from which big guns could pour shells on the famous "Rock". It is stated that the guns are placed along a 15-mile stretch of coast from Algeiras, which is on the west side of Gibraltar Bay and opposite to Gibraltar, to Tarifa, farther west and around the turn of the Straits.—United Press.

40,000 AT FUNERAL

Little Rock, July 18.

It is estimated that 40,000 persons went to the funeral to-day of Senator Robinson, former Democratic leader, and while the crowd was packed around the cemetery a sudden rain storm broke, drenching thousands.—United Press.

JAPAN PLANES OPEN FIRE ON CHINA TRAINS

Many Passengers Killed And Wounded: Foreign Office Protests

(Special to "Telegraph")

Nanking, July 19.

The Foreign Office has issued a communique reporting that Japanese military aircraft have attacked and machine-gunned three Chinese trains operating on the Peiping-Hankow line, and causing considerable casualties among Chinese travelling aboard them.

The first attack occurred yesterday at 11.20 a.m., near Changhochiao, Honan, when two passengers were killed and others wounded.

The second attack was at noon, near Kwangchuang-tsan, Hopei, in which ten Chinese casualties occurred.

The third attack took place half an hour later, at 12.30 p.m., in the vicinity of Yuanhsiehien, Hopei, when again there were ten Chinese casualties.

Vigorous Protest

The Foreign Office has lodged a vigorous protest with the Japanese Embassy with respect to these aeroplane attacks, demanding that the Japanese halt "these illegal acts" and insure that they do not occur again.

China is holding Japan responsible for the consequences, the Foreign Office states, and reserves the right to make subsequent demands. It is pointed out that the flight of Japanese planes over Chinese territory violates China's sovereignty and territorial rights.—United Press.

Still Concentrating

Shanghai, July 19.

Chinese authorities report that 17 Japanese troop trains, carrying an estimated total of 30,000 men, in addition to tanks, munitions and artillery, have entered Manchukuo through Shinghsu during the past 30 hours.

It is also learned that the 20th Division of the Japanese Army has departed from Seoul for North China. Thus the concentration of fighting forces continues.—United Press.

Two Planes Involved

Nanking, July 19.

Two Japanese aeroplanes machine-gunned Chinese passenger trains on the Kinshan Railway in two districts of Hopei yesterday, and another in Honan Province.

The Chinese Foreign Office has protested to the Japanese Embassy.—Reuter.

Munitions Arriving

Nanking, July 18.

Large quantities of Japanese ammunition and war supplies continue to arrive at Peiping and Tientsin. These supplies were transported to Peiping and Tientsin from Korea.

It is understood that the latest consignments include 500 cases of shells, 15 car-loads of other ammunition and arms, 18 car-loads of horses and ten of motor trucks. All are intended for the Japanese troops stationed in Tientsin.—Wah Kiu, Yat Po.

Reduced Casualty Report

Patna, July 18.

A revised list of casualties in the Central India railway disaster shows that 107 passengers were killed and 75 injured. All were Indians.

The disaster occurred when the express train from Fuzhat to Jampur left the rails fifteen miles from Patna and plunged into an embankment, three coaches being telescoped.—Reuter.

FIGHTING WEST OF PEIPING

May Develop Into Operations On Large Scale

50,000 Japanese Now In Area

Tientsin, July 19.

Chinese authorities here report that their troops engaged Japanese five miles west of Peiping yesterday and express the fear that a large-scale battle would develop through the Peiping area.

They said they had definite reason to expect an attack in force from the Japanese to-night, or at the latest to-morrow morning. It is estimated that the Japanese forces now in this area number 50,000 men, but more continue to pour into Tientsin and to press on to the vicinity of the old capital, Peiping.

Two troop trains arrived here from Manchukuo last night and two more are due to-day. Railroad men say 20 trainloads are waiting along the frontier to sweep down into China whenever they are needed. Foreign military observers estimate the Japanese troops at present in Hopei to number 14,500. Last night's arrivals included four batteries of field artillery, comprising 16 three-inch guns.—United Press.

SELF-DEFENCE PLEADED

Tokyo, July 19.

The ultra-Rightist Japanese Production Party, affiliated with the Black Dragon Society, to-day handed a letter to the British Ambassador for forwarding to the British Government, pointing out that Japan's actions in North China were taken wholly in self-defence. The letter requests that Britain refrain from any measure of intervention, which would be strongly opposed.—Reuter.

BRITISH SHIP AFIRE

Montevideo, July 18.

A British steamer is calling for immediate assistance, with fire in her engine-room, ten miles east of Cape Santa Maria. She is believed to be the steamer Barr Hill.—United Press.

FEARFUL BATTLE RAGING

Thousands Dead And Wounded In Madrid Sector

Rebel Planes Do Great Damage

Madrid, July 19.

It is estimated that the greatest battle of the civil war is being waged for the possession of Brunete and that Loyalists and Insurgents have lost an aggregate of between 5,000 killed and 7,000 wounded after ten hours' conflict.

Loyalists claim to have repulsed the insurgents. They say this is the deadliest and most costly battle to date, involving thousands of men, planes and tanks. For a mile around Brunete the countryside is strewn with dead and wounded and hundreds of ambulances toil to save life. The battle's roar is clearly audible in Madrid, where celebrations on the anniversary of the commencement of the war are in progress. More than 100 planes have been engaged at one time on the battle front, and Loyalists claim they have shot down 18 of the enemy while losing only four machines.

Outside Madrid

From outside Madrid comes the report that three insurgent bombers, escorted by twelve pursuit planes, apparently reconnoitring, appeared over the Loyalist lines yesterday. Actually they were a decoy for anti-aircraft batteries. As soon as the Loyalist batteries opened fire, 54 fighters and 18 bombers sped across the lines and dumped 50 tons of bombs with such speed the reports sounded like a giant rapidly-beaten tom-tom. They reduced to a shambles an area around Brunete of four-square-mile area. Meanwhile, six miles north, Insurgents repulsed General Minja's attempt to take Villa Franco del Castillo.

Restoration Hint

Meanwhile, in a Monarchist newspaper, the A.B.C., General Francisco Franco announced he had refused the offer of the son of ex-King Alfonso, Juan de Bourbon, to serve in his army, adding: "My responsibility is great. It is my duty to some day, as a life which might some day be precious to us. Thus he strengthens the rumours that the Insurgents plan an eventual Loyalist restoration when victory is theirs."

Attack Withstood

Madrid now states that its troops have withstood the war's worst bombardment in their dug-outs at Brunete and that machine-guns had repulsed several battalions of Moors and foreign troops. Later, they claim, anti-tank guns halted a tank charge. The general staff believes this offensive was the Insurgents' final attempt to regain lost ground.—United Press.

Aerial Battle

Madrid, July 19.

It is reported that the biggest air battle of the world's history was fought near the old Spanish capital to-day. At least 100 planes were in action for over an hour. The Government asserts 18 Insurgents were shot down and four Republican craft failed to return.—Reuter.

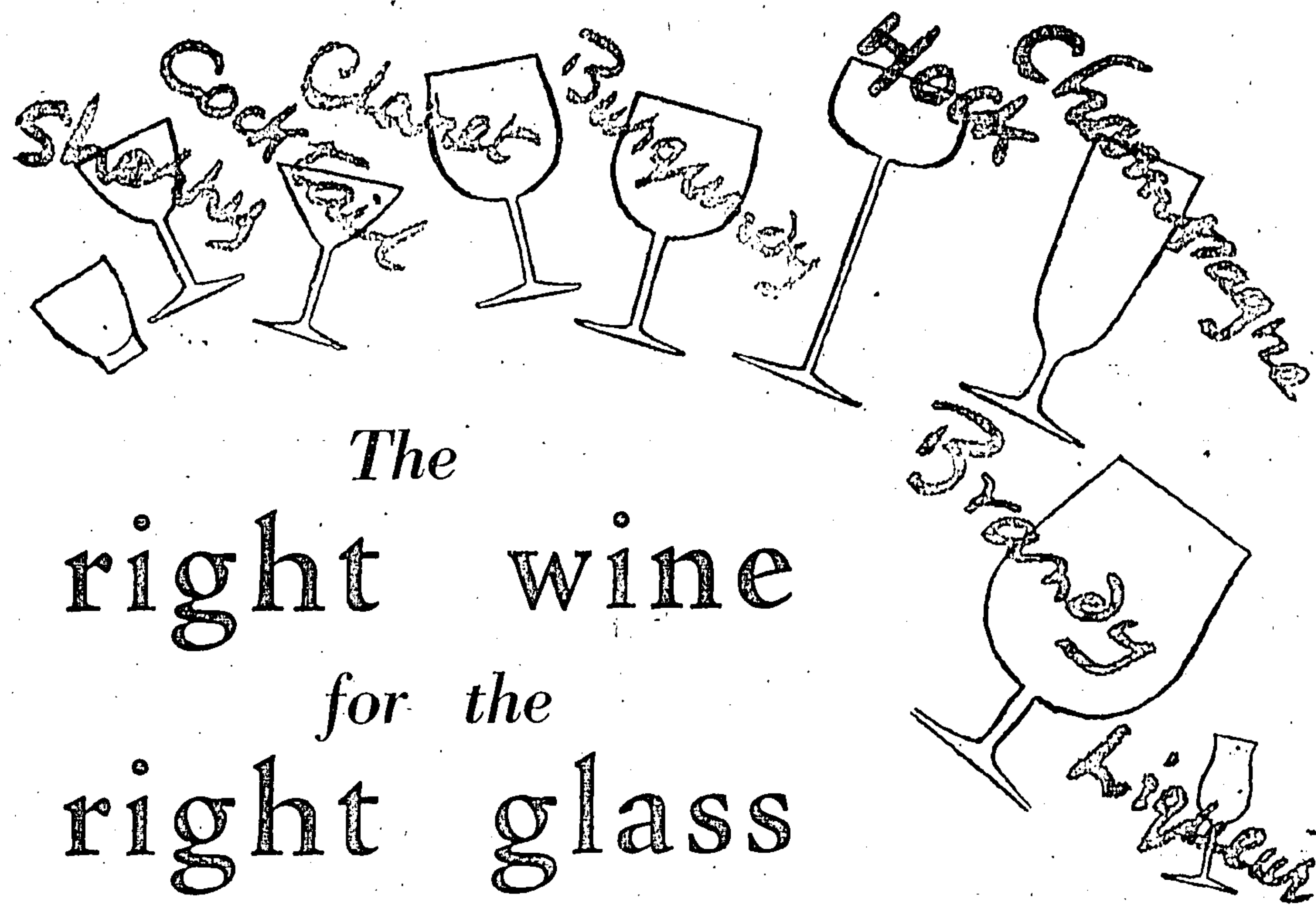
Offensive Resumed

Hendaye, July 18.

The insurgent forces, under General Francisco Franco, have resumed the offensive to the west of Madrid, following the exhaustion of the Loyalist assaults of the past several days, and with a vengeance. To-day 36 bombing planes working in relays, and escorted by 112 fighters, are said to have continuously attacked the Government positions at Villa Nueva del Pardillo, and at Brunete, without meeting any resistance from Government fliers.

The Insurgents report that their infantry subsequently reached its local objectives without encountering opposition, as the Government lines were untenable owing to the aerial assault which preceded their advance. The San Sebastian press reports (Continued on Page 4.)

KEEP THIS BY YOU FOR REFERENCE



The right wine for the right glass

four varieties will be enough for most occasions, but it's nice to know about the others

DO you know the difference between a cocktail and a sherry glass, and which wines should be served in "ports"? Or does the array of glasses set by your place on the dinner table simply bewilder you?

Dining conventions are not so strict these days, but there is more difference between the sizes and shapes of glasses people use. In a set of old English glass, for instance, there may be only two or three sizes; a modern range may easily contain a dozen different types.

Start with These

THERE is, however, no need to despair if you want to entertain in style in a small flat which cannot accommodate more than a couple of dozen glasses altogether. Six each of four varieties will provide the correct glass for any type of wine.

First of all you need a set of sherry glasses; have them in a classic shape with long stems and a small bowl. These will do for cocktails, port and all dessert wines.

The next essential is a claret glass. Use this for burgundy as well, and any wine drunk in the middle of the meal. It will also do for champagne.

If you drink liqueurs at all small glasses for them are essential, but if you are indulging in a good liqueur brandy use the claret glasses for it.

Finally you need a set of tumblers. Choose them in an attractive rounded design and they will do for all long drinks, whisky and soda, and so on.

For all Occasions

IF you insist on having the correct glass for every possible occasion you need upwards of a dozen sets.

To begin at the beginning, cocktail glasses are shallower and wider than those used for sherry; they may have a medium stem or a very short one.

Recently there has been a fashion for squat sherry glasses like tiny tumblers.

For more formal use the long-stemmed variety is still preferred. These glasses are smaller than port glasses and have a narrower bowl.

Claret glasses have fairly long stems and English bowls (though a good deal smaller than a brandy goblet). There is also a burgundy glass which has a shorter, rounder bowl and a longer stem.

Though, these two glasses take the shape (inverted) of the bottles containing the wine which is drunk from them.

For hock there are special glasses with very long stems and shallow, open bowls.

Choose which you Like

OPINION varies as to the best glass for champagne. Those most generally used have long stems and saucer-shaped bowls. They should have hollow stems, or else a star cut in the bottom of the bowl—either of these devices keeps the bubbles rising.

Some people prefer a glass of the claret type for champagne, but a little shallower; the narrower top preserves the bouquet. Tapering glasses without stems serve the same purpose.

Liqueurs are served in small, long-stemmed glasses. They may match the wine glasses, but it is also correct to have them of a different

hands clasped lovingly round the bowl. The theory is that the warmth of the hands brings out the flavour, and it is correct to inhale the bouquet as you drink.

Turning to Tumblers

FOR long drinks there are many varieties of the tumbler type. Vermouth and soda, a favourite Continental drink which is gaining favour over here, is drunk from large conical glasses.

Whisky and soda is served in these, in ordinary tumblers, or in ponies, which are miniature tumblers.

Soda glasses, about twice the size of tumblers, are favoured for iced drinks. They allow room for the decorative touches which the modern hostess loves to add.

When setting a dinner table it is usual to put only two or three glasses. In this case one should be a sherry glass, the second a claret, and if champagne is to be served the third should be chosen accordingly.

At a luncheon table a tumbler is often added, as many people like to hold their brandy glasses with both hands.

Children Don't Like You . . .

- 1—To grumble too much when they come home dirty, or you will find it doubly difficult to get them clean again.
- 2—To fail to keep a promise. This undermines a child's confidence in you.
- 3—To refuse them third helpings of food. More often than not it is their appetite talking and not simply greed, as so many adults suppose.
- 4—To make yourself conspicuous in any way. They hate the possibility of their parents being held up to ridicule by schoolmates.
- 5—To reprimand them in any way in front of their friends. Better to wait and have a quiet talk with them afterwards. It will have much more effect on their future behaviour.

and here are some cooling drinks for hot days . . .

Wild attacks upon it with a crowbar only shatter it into rapidly dissolving fragments.

ONE favourite summer drink known as "shandy gaff," or, more briefly, "shandy," is often wrongly described in these days as being made with ginger ale, lemonade, or clear ginger beer.

It should really consist of equal parts of beer and stone or cloudy draught ginger beer. The beer should always be poured into the glass first, or else the drink will not mix properly.

Ginger ale can be used in a refreshing, tee-total drink which is made by slightly crushing a sprig of mint, putting it into a tall glass, adding a lump of ice, and filling up with mineral water.

FOR those who prefer their cooling drinks to be hot, I can recommend the virtues of mint tea.

Simply put two or three lightly crushed mint leaves in a cup or fireproof glass tumbler, pour boiling water on them, and infuse as for ordinary tea.

Iced China tea, on the other hand, is made by infusing it for no more than five minutes, straining it into a jug, sweetening it to taste, and adding two or three slices of lemon.

Take out the lemon when the tea has cooled, set the jug on ice or in the refrigerator, and put a lump of ice in it when serving.

HOME PAGE COOK

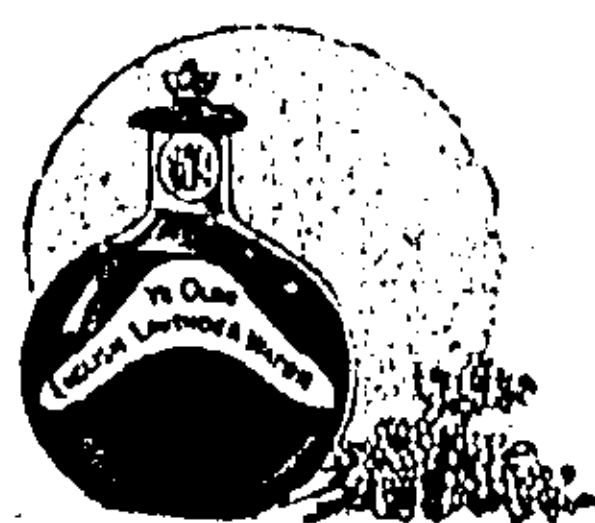
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SEASONING MAKES THE DIFFERENCE

SECRET OF GOOD COOKING

QUITE often the only difference between a really good cook and a mediocre one is just a matter of seasoning. Give two people the same main ingredients, one will produce a dish that will delight an epicure, the other just an ordinary uninteresting affair.

The average cook is very off-hand where flavourings are concerned. Yet a mastery of the art of seasoning can turn an ordinary cook into a chef. A dash of this—a drop of that—and the most everyday food takes on a new glamour.

Seasoning is the one branch of cooking about which there is no hard and fast rule. You can't season "by the book," and at the same time, you can't just trust to luck. Again and again we are told to "season to taste with salt and pepper," but how many of us carry out the instructions? Yet taste is the only true guide to correct seasoning.

If you have ever watched a really clever cook at work you will probably have been surprised at the frequency with which he tastes his concoctions, savouring each spoonful carefully on the tongue. Keep your tasting spoon by you in a bowl of hot water, and wipe it each time before tasting the food.

Salt is the basis of all flavouring; to over-salt is a disaster, so add a little at a time and taste until you have got the right flavour. Use cooking salt for flavouring; table salt has other ingredients added and is not so strong as cooking salt. Add salt to vegetables at the beginning of the cooking to meat when it is almost cooked, as the salt is apt to harden the meat. Salted meats, of course, require no salt added in cooking.

Vary the Pepper

White pepper is the only pepper we find in most kitchens. It is a good rule to use white pepper for white foods such as cream soups and sauces, chicken, or other white meat dishes. For other dishes, or for sprinkling on top of creamed soups or vegetables, try black pepper or cayenne—just a few grains will look well and give a new flavour.

If mustard were used more freely in the kitchen, especially during the cooking of meat, we should have far tastier meals. For mustard brings out the individual flavour of the dish, adds a zest of its own, and makes the food more appetising and more digestible. In America, mustard is used almost as much as salt and pepper in the cooking of meat.

Before you put a joint into the oven, take a little dry mustard and rub it well into and all over the meat. This will make the meat much more tender, besides greatly improving its flavour.

When you fry bacon, a little dry mustard sprinkled on the bottom of the frying pan will bring out the flavour of the bacon in a wonderful way.

The next time you grill a steak try making a few dashes in the meat and spreading made mustard in the cuts. You will see then what I mean by cooking the mustard flavour into the meat.

In making cheese dishes, too, a little mustard is a very great improvement. I always add a teaspoonful of mustard to the cheese when making Welsh rarebit or macaroni cheese. When once you have tried this you'll think the same dishes very insipid without the mustard. Potted meats and galantines should also be seasoned with mustard.

Herbs and Spices

Most women are afraid to use garlic, but a cut garlic rubbed round the salad bowl gives just the right flavour of onion and makes the salad "different." A little finely chopped mint gives a subtle, aromatic flavour to a salad, while chives have a flavour more delicate than the earliest spring onions. Bay leaves and mace give an intriguing flavour when added to boiled meats and fish or to soups.

Celery seeds deserve to be better known than they are for flavouring soups and stews when celery is out of season. Pepper-corns and mustard seeds should be used for seasoning clear soups, as they do not cloud the liquor as ground pepper does, and a few added to the water when boiling fish, silver-side, or mutton will help to give the lie to the statement that there is no flavour in such boiled foods. Nutmeg is useful for flavouring soups and forcemeat as well as for sprinkling on puddings. Ground cinnamon is a delightful variation to nutmeg in milk puddings; try it with apple pie, or baked apples, or sprinkled on junket or over blanchings.

All these suggestions may seem little things to worry about when cooking, but believe me they make all the difference to your success as a cook. So do experiment and be a little adventurous in seasoning and flavouring, and you'll have all your friends wondering why your food always tastes more appetising than theirs.

Gladys Mann.

Did you MACLEAN your teeth to-day?

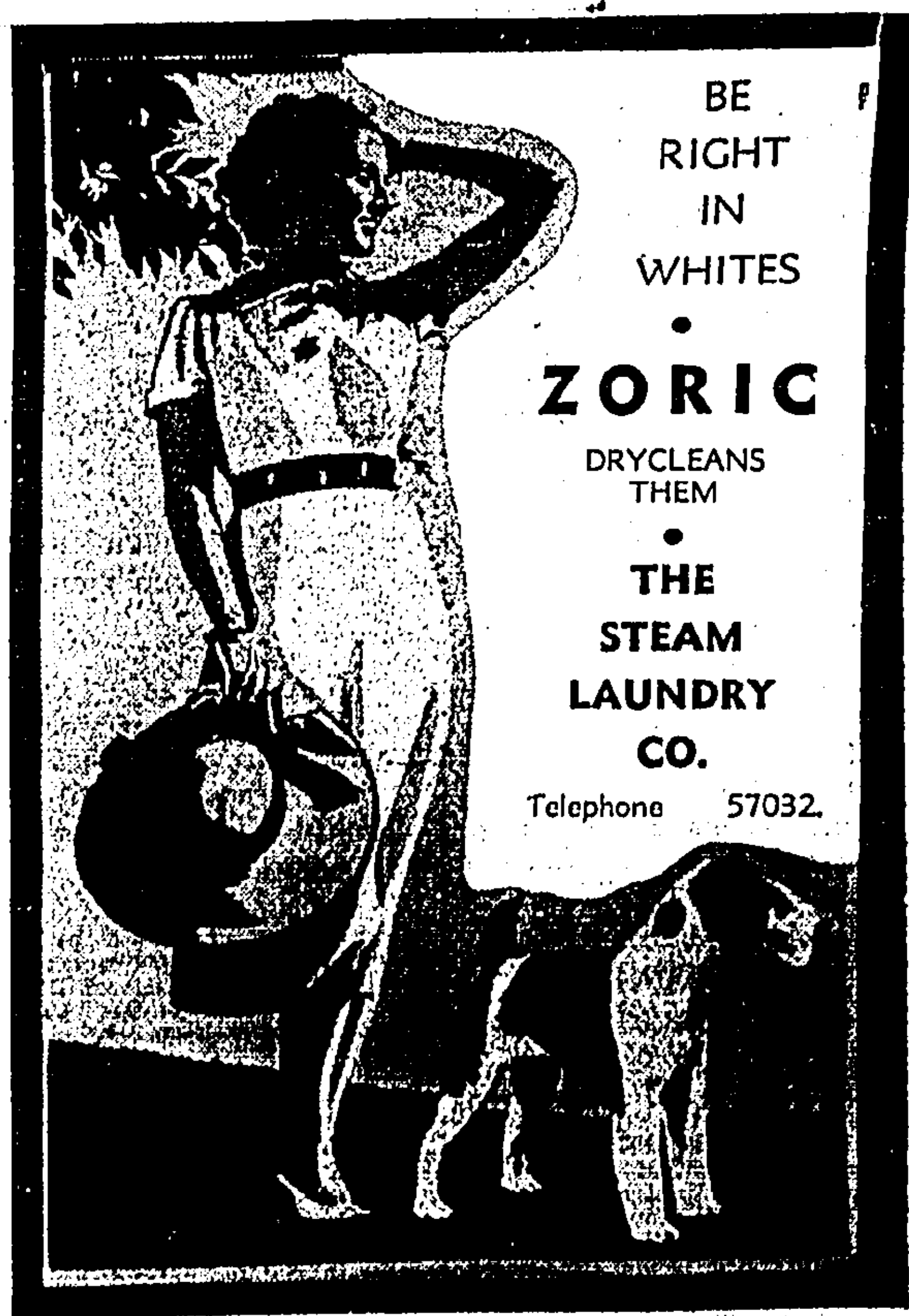


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STALIN'S STORY OF THE PURGE

Has A Budget Crisis Every Saturday

Abbots Ripton (Hunts), June 25.
WHEN Herbert Mayes, farm labourer on Lord de Ramsey's estate at Abbots Ripton, reaches his four-roomed thatched cottage on Saturdays, and hands over his week's wages to the wife, Mrs. Mayes starts to think.

She has the same problem every Saturday:—

How can 31s. 3½d. be made to last a week when you have eight children, the eldest a boy of fourteen and the youngest a delicate baby of six months who must have milk?

Here is Mrs. Mayes's budget:—

| | | |
|----------|----|---|
| Grocer | 15 | 0 |
| Baker | 5 | 0 |
| Butcher | 3 | 0 |
| Coal | 3 | 0 |
| Potatoes | 2 | 0 |
| Milk | 2 | 4 |

Which leaves 11½d. for clothes. "And if any one thinks he can do it better," her husband said to-day, "he can come and take the money and try."

Tired-faced, dark-haired Mrs. Mayes said:—
"It is the clothes that are so hard. The children must have them, but in a good week there is never more than 2s. left."

At that moment the baker arrived. He carried in four large loaves. "They will be gone by Thursday," said Mrs. Mayes. "A loaf doesn't last long here."

Mr. Mayes has been ill, but expects to go back to work next week. He said:—

"I get the cottage rent free. I grow a few greens, but I can't grow enough potatoes for the children; they eat a bushel a week. I was summoned yesterday at St. Ives Police Court because two of the

WHEN THE VICAR TELLS A STORY

Should a clergyman's language be judged by the same standards of propriety as those applied to the layman?

This point was raised by the Rev. H. G. Crabtree, of St. Albans, at the summer session of Church Assembly, which opened in London recently. He was opposing the Incumbents' Misbehaviour and Negligence Measure, framed to protect the credit of the clergy from the effect of negligent incumbents.

"A layman tells a story which is considered to be quite proper," he said, "but when a vicar tells the same story it is regarded as improper."

"I object to that distinction. There is only one standard for all Christians." Canon J. V. Bullard (Ripon) described the measure as "like a mermaid." The front part of it was human, and the tail of it was fishy.

children had not been sent to school. Well, one was ill, and the other had no shoes to go in.

"The magistrates ordered me to pay 4s., the cost of the summons, but they paid the money and added an extra 2s. to be sent to me."



The preparations for the next Olympiad which will take place in Tokyo in 1940, are already in full swing. Our picture shows Japanese priests blessing the ground on which the stadium is to be built.

Charles Laughton's Stage Plans

Charles Laughton denies the suggestion that he will not return to the stage.

He stated recently that his film plans will not permit his return to the stage for a long time, but that he may do so at some future date.

"One of my ambitions," he said, "is still to play King Lear."

Russia's Value As Ally Now Increased

THE *News Chronicle* was able last month to publish Stalin's own account of the execution of Tukhachevsky and the seven other Generals at Moscow on June 12.

In order to allay the fears now entertained in France and elsewhere regarding the value of Russia as an ally, and to remove doubts concerning the striking force of the Red Army, the Russian dictator himself drew up this memorandum.

He deals with the circumstances, remote and immediate, which resulted in the "treason" of the eight Generals and explains his own action in bringing them to trial.

Stalin's conclusion is that the purge has increased Russia's value as an ally, strengthened the Soviet regime and left the morale of the Red Army unshaken.

According to Stalin's memorandum, Tukhachevsky and the others were not charged with treason in any vulgar sense.

WORLD REVOLUTION They did not betray secrets to the potential enemy for money nor, apparently, did they betray military secrets, properly so-called, at all.

He insists, however, that they were in constant touch with German agents and military officers, and were at pains not only to discuss conditions in Russia, but to criticise the policy of the Soviet Government.

They (the Generals) are accused of having had a desire to wreck the Russian alliances with bourgeois Governments and of hostility towards a line of action which finds expression in Russia's membership of the League.

They wanted Germany to be embroiled in war with other capitalist States and Russia to remain outside the conflict.

Only when the capitalists were exhausted by such a war and the workers in revolt everywhere, should the Red Army march to establish a Communist state of society.

"THEREFORE I STRUCK" Stalin held that such a political conception would merely result in the downfall of Soviet Russia, and that the men holding it were traitors. "Therefore I struck," he says in his memorandum.

Stalin declares that Tukhachevsky established contacts with the German Reichswehr at Rapallo, which, notwithstanding Hitler and his regime, continued almost to the eve of his execution.

Concerning Yagoda, the chief of the G.P.U., he explains he was shot for betrayal of trust, having accepted bribes from speculators whom he should have arrested.

The comparison made in some quarters abroad between the Moscow executions and the Nazi "purge" of June 30, 1934, seems to have touched the Russian dictator on the raw.

HITLER'S "BLOOD BATH"

"There is no parallel," he writes. "What took place in Germany was a sheer blood bath. Communists, Socialists, Roman Catholics, dissident Nazis were shot down indiscriminately without trial."

"The Nazis never let the world know the facts of the slaughter. They said that only some 200 had been killed, whereas my information from Germany at the time was that more than 2,000 were done to death."

"We did not tolerate any such indiscriminate executions. The trials in Moscow some time back were held in public, and at the trial of the Generals, although it was necessary to hold it behind closed doors, Soviet legal procedure was rigorously followed."

"The judges were perfectly free, and they gave their judgment well aware that should my enemies gain power in Russia they would be among the first to be put against the wall."

CONFESSIONS

Stalin mentions the suspicion entertained in some quarters of the spontaneity or genuineness of the "confessions" of the eight Generals.

He declares that this readiness to confess cannot be understood by people who are ignorant of the workings of the Slav soul.

"The Slav," he says, "takes as much satisfaction in being a martyr for an ideal as in helping it to triumph."

Post Office Opens Laundry

Cologne, June 25.
Cologne Post Office has opened a laundry for mail bags.

Over 2,000,000 bags will be cleaned and repaired annually, while 35,000 can be cleaned and 2,000 washed every day.

The dust from the mail bags is said to possess valuable fertilising properties, and in pursuance of the Nazi four-year self-sufficiency plan, it will be given away to local gardeners and allotment holders to mix with heavy soils.—*Reuter*.

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Later she writes she has lost 9 lbs. more. 38 lbs. in all. Lost over fat too with safe, pleasant BonKora treatment. No thyroid extract or dangerous drugs. No starving. Adorable to eat down on very fattening foods but you can EAT BIG MEALS of sensible, delicious foods you like, as explained in BonKora packets. Get a bottle of BonKora from your chemist today. Try the treatment for a week and you will be surprised how much better you feel, how much sounder you sleep and how much more youthful your appearance will be. For sale at all good chemists.

Upper photo shows Mrs. E. before treatment. Lower photo shows her after losing 28 pounds.

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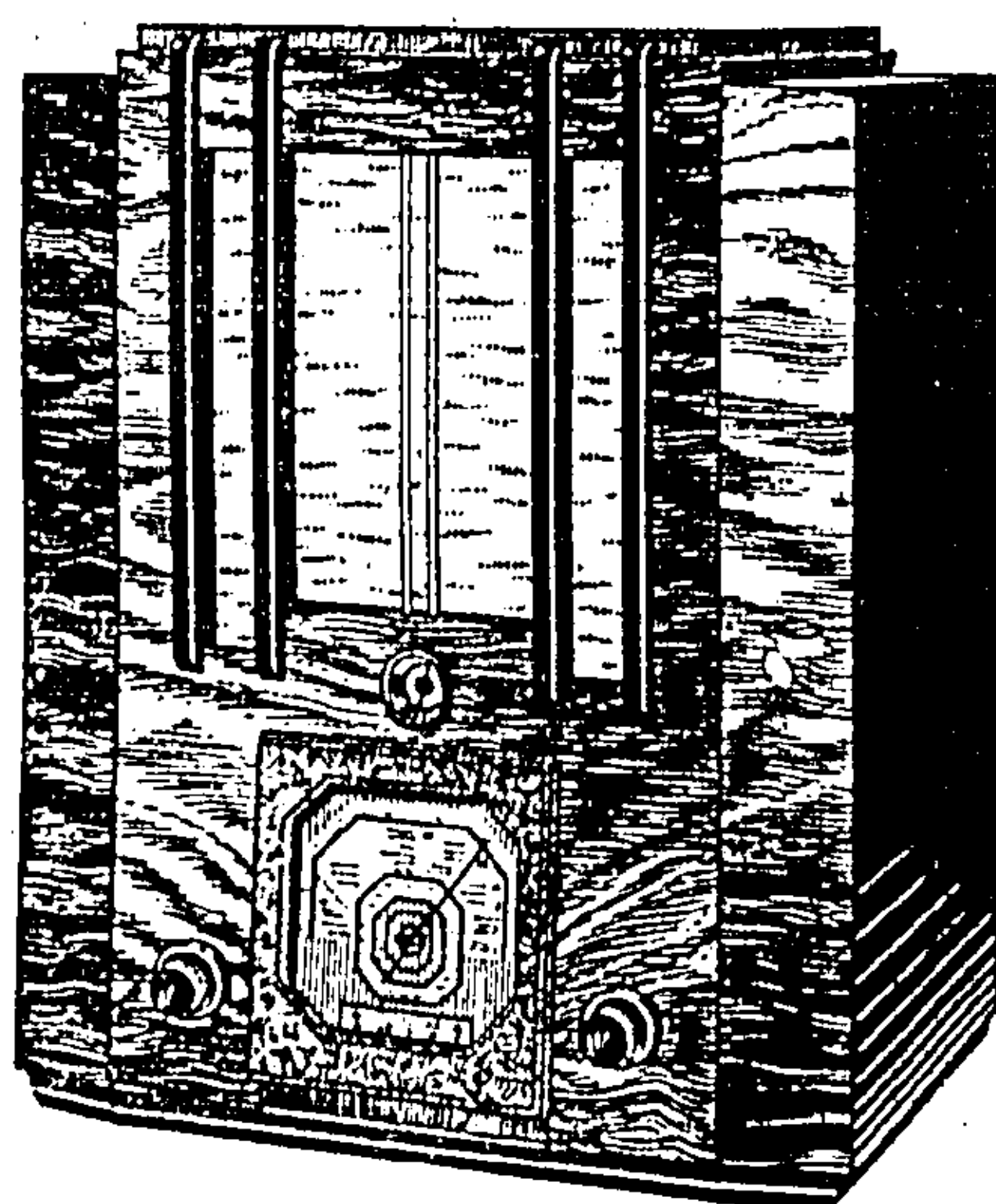
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No. 9 AEO/37

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Consignees are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before 27th July, 1937, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyor Messrs. Goddard and Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 22nd July, 1937.

Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when any dutiable goods are examined by the Company's Surveyors.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Agent.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1937.

"Castor-Oil In Cocktails"

For Argument Only

Sir William Jowitt, K.C., illustrating an argument in the King's Bench Division recently, said: "Supposing I arranged with my butler to put castor-oil in the cocktails, I can conceive that some injured person might bring an action based on conspiracy between myself and my butler."

The argument did not succeed. Mr. Justice Porter dismissed, with costs, the action brought by British Celanese, Ltd., for whom Sir William appeared, against Courtaulds, Ltd., and Dr. W. H. Glover, manager of Courtaulds Research Department.

The allegation in the action was that there had been conspiracy to give false evidence in an action in 1935 by British Celanese. The case had lasted eight days.

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NEW CRECHE

Mrs. N. L. Smith is to open the Ling Yuet Sien Creche at Clarence Terrace on Thursday at 3 p.m. This creche is the gift to the Society for the Protection of Children by Mr. Li Po-chun and will be in charge of the Canadian Sisters. It is intended for Chinese babies whose mothers are at work during the day.

STABBING INCIDENT

Li Yun-yui, 18, an apprentice carpenter at No. 138 Johnston Road, ground floor, was stabbed in the region of the heart by another apprentice of the same address last night and was removed to hospital. His condition, which was at first regarded as serious, has now improved. The alleged assailant was Li Hon, aged 10.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.

Notice to Shareholders

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of THIRTY (30) cents per Share has been declared payable on WEDNESDAY, 4th August next, on and after which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon application at the Registered Office of the Company, Canal Road East, Bowrington, Hongkong.

NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the REGISTER of MEMBERS of the Company will be closed from WEDNESDAY, 21st JULY, to TUESDAY, 3rd AUGUST, 1937, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

L. C. F. BELLAMY,

General Manager.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1937.

BURGLAR POSED AS LANDLORD

Claiming that he was the landlord of the premises, Lee Pak-chun, 38, unemployed, appeared before Mr. W. Schofield at the Central Magistracy this morning charged with stealing electric wire from Nos. 37, 41 and 45 Ewo Street on July 14, and breaking and entering the caretaker's house at Lee Gardens and stealing two mirrors and \$4 from Chu Hi, 40, the caretaker. The premises were the property of the Lee Hysan Estate Company. Three other men were also charged, but their pleas of not guilty were accepted by the police and they were discharged.

Detective Sergeant Allen stated that defendant had taken the wire and mirrors and had sold them to a man named Chan Hui, who in turn sold them to two other men, Ip Mo and Chan Sik. These three men were arrested and they implicated defendant.

Defendant admitted two previous convictions for obtaining food by false pretences and disordered conduct. Defendant was fined \$50 or six weeks on the breach of his bond, one month on each of the larceny charges and three months on that of housebreaking, a total of six months and 6 weeks.

LOITERER SENT TO GAOL

Suspected by Mr. M. J. Razack of being on the roof at No. 355 Hennessy Road on July 17 for an unlawful purpose, Tai Lam, 26, unemployed, was later arrested, brought before Mr. W. Schofield at the Central Magistracy this morning and fined \$50 or two months.

Inspector A. V. Baker stated that Mr. Razack was visiting a friend at that address and was passed on the stairs by defendant who was going up to the roof. Mr. Razack followed defendant and asked him what he was doing on the roof. No satisfactory explanation was given.

After a hearing, defendant was given a 14-day fine and was bound over in \$50 and ordered to be deported.

FALSE PRETENCES

Charged with obtaining a brace and bit by false pretences on July 6 from No. 35 D'Aguiar Street, and with obtaining a nail grip by false pretences from No. 41 Peking Road on July 15, Yau Sui-lun, 17, unemployed was brought before Mr. W. Schofield at the Central Magistracy this morning and was bound over in \$50 and ordered to be deported.

Inspector W. Mair stated that defendant went to these addresses and asked for the articles, saying they were for a man named Tong Tin-po, a shopkeeper at No. 21, Chiu Loong Street, where defendant had been employed five months ago. The articles were pawned. The complainants, Cheung Tai-king, 19, student, and Chan Kam-chiu, 19, apprentice, first gave Tong information of what had happened when they asked him for the return of the articles. Tong saw defendant in Des Voeux Road West on July 10 and had him arrested.

As a discouragement to pawn-brokers from accepting such articles, His Worship ordered that the brace and bit be returned to the complainants without compensation other than the 40 cents which was found on defendant.

CHINA WANTS PEACE AT ANY PRICE

(Continued from Page 1.)

of the "ultimatum," the United Press reported last night.

WON'T ACCEPT HUMILIATION

Peiping, July 18. The 20th Army, which has thus far resisted Japanese efforts to take over control of key-points in North China following the Lukouchiao incident, vows it will not accept a humiliating settlement.

Some sections of this fighting force are becoming more and more truculent following reports from Tientsin that General Sung Chieh-yuan, the Army's commander, had expressed regret to the Japanese commander-in-chief, General Kayashiki Katsuki, and had verbally agreed to the Japanese terms.

Meanwhile, it is learned, the Japanese are insisting on the removal of Central Government troops from Hopei before any withdrawal of Japanese forces can be commenced.

Refuter.

NO REAL AGREEMENT

Peiping, July 18. With respect to reports of a Chinese agreement to Japanese demands at the Tientsin conference, most reliable sources state that all that has been done by both sides is to express mutual regret over the Lukouchiao incident. This is the statement made by Chinese officials here early this morning.

Regarding the reported Japanese demand for the suppression of Communism and anti-Japanese activity in China, General Sung Chieh-yuan, the Hopei-Chanhar military chief, and the Chinese delegate to the Tientsin conference, have more asserted the points are irrelevant, since these have always been a part of his policy.

REFUSE TO WITHDRAW

Both sides are understood to have agreed not to open fire, though the exact implication is not clear. Japanese, however, refuse to consider the withdrawal of troops from the positions now occupied on Chinese soil until the Central Government divisions have been withdrawn completely from Hopei.

Nothing has been signed, it is believed here. But the Japanese assert that the apology received from the Chinese indicates tacit acceptance of all their demands. A full agreement, they believe, will be worked out in two or three days.

Local officials proclaim their loyalty to General Sung, whatever happens, but educators and intellectuals are indignant and disappointed with General Sung's has proceeded with negotiations at Tientsin rather than going to Paoingfu, where Nanking troops have concentrated in support of the 20th Army, and resisting the Japanese occupation.

The intellectuals regard as the "Joker" in the deck the Japanese demands that Chinese Central Government troops be withdrawn from Hopei prior to the withdrawal of the Japanese. One noted educator said: "Continuance of Japanese troops here until the Central Government troops withdraw means the military capture of Peiping and Tientsin. China cannot be expected to remain quiet."

Meanwhile, the rails torn up on the Fengtai-Tientsin railroad have been replaced, allowing Japanese troop trains to continue to operate.

PENETRATION RESISTED

Peiping, July 18. Although the Chinese forces have been instructed to confine their present positions to the Lukouchiao, Tacheng and Wulien fronts, the Japanese met with no little loss in skirmishes when they tried to penetrate the Chinese lines from time to time. It is estimated that there have been 200 casualties on the Japanese side so far. Captain Kuniki, who was seriously wounded at Lukouchiao, has succumbed.—Da-Dao.

INDUSTRIAL MOBILISATION

Tokyo, July 18. The Cabinet has approved a plan to intensify training of industrial workers in preparation for the threatened war with China.

The Ministry of Commerce has moved against profiteering and instructed dealers in rice and other necessities to act most carefully in any price increases.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that Chinese troops outnumbered Japanese ten to one in the area south of Peiping. He added the Government still hoped for a peaceful settlement but that it must take all precautions against any Chinese "aggravation."—United Press.

REPORTED STIFFENING

Tientsin, July 18. After obtaining an assurance from the Nanking Government of its support, General Sung Chieh-yuan, the military leader of Hopei and Chanhar Provinces, has again stiffened his attitude towards the Japanese. Last night he ordered General Chang Tze-chung, one of the Chinese delegates engaged in the negotiations here, to reject the terms of the tentative agreement. It is feared that hostilities may be renewed if the negotiations break down.

In a statement made to an American correspondent, Colonel Chin Tze-sen, Mayor of Peiping, said the Hopei-Chanhar Political Council, in negotiating with the Japanese, would never tolerate the abuse of the principle of justice, and in the event of large-scale hostilities breaking out following the collapse of negotiations, General Sung Chieh-yuan would not hesitate to ask for supreme military

Shipping Intelligence

Shipping Companies are requested to forward, as early as possible information regarding arrivals, departures, time and mooring place and other movements. Urgent information should be telephoned to the shipping Editor, Phone 26615.

PORT DIRECTORY

ANHUI (H. & S.), Talkoo Dock.
HOSANG (J.M.), Kowloon Wharf.
KANGCHOW (H. & S.), Talkoo Dock.
SOOCHOW (H. & S.), Talkoo Dock.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

(Agents Phone Numbers Given.)
FRIDERUN (Melchers) from Europe, 5 p.m., Kowloon Wharf. 2771.
HOSANG (J.M.) from Calcutta, 5 p.m., Kowloon Wharf. 30311.

PRESIDENT ADAMS (Dollar) from Shanghai, a.m. Kowloon Wharf. 28171.
TAKSANG (J.M.) from Shanghai, 11.45 a.m., West Point Wharf. 30311.

TJISADANE (J.C.J.L.) from Straits, daylight, 28015.
TRIANON (Thorsen) from Europe, a.m., Kowloon Wharf. 30327.

SAILED YESTERDAY

(Agents Phone Numbers Given.)
HONGKONG MARU (O.S.K.) for Amoy, 4 p.m., Co's Wharf. 28061.
KWEIYANG (H. & S.) for Swatow, 3 p.m., B.2. 30331.

PRESIDENT ADAMS (Dollar) for Europe, p.m. Kowloon Wharf. 28171.
FRIDERUN (Melchers) for Europe, a.m. Kowloon Wharf. 23105.
TRIANON (Thorsen) for Shanghai, a.m. Kowloon Wharf. 30327.

YUNYAN (H. & S.) for Swatow, 3 p.m., West Point. 30311.

ARRIVING TO-DAY

(Agents Phone Numbers Given.)
CELEBES MARU (O.S.K.) from Japan, p.m., Kowloon Wharf. 28061.

SAILING TO-DAY

(Agents Phone Numbers Given.)
CLAUS RICKMERS (Jebens) for Shanghai, evening, Kowloon Wharf. 20615.

TAI SEUN HONG (J.M.) for Canton, 3 a.m., B.2. 30311.

TAKSANG (J.M.) for Canton, 3 a.m., B.2. 30311.

TALYTHIBUS (B. & S.) for Japan, noon, Holt's Wharf. 30331.

ARRIVING TO-MORROW

(Agents Phone Numbers Given.)
TAKSANG (J.M.) from Canton, 9 a.m., B.2. 30311.

TJISADANE (J.C.J.L.) from Straits, daylight, midstream. 28015.

powers from Nanking to direct operation in the North.—Hua Nan News.

INDIGNATION AROUSED

Kweilin, July 18. Popular consternation has been aroused here by an unconfirmed report from Shanghai alleging that a Sino-Japanese agreement for the settlement of the Lukouchiao affair was actually signed on July 16 at Tientsin.

The report states that the agreement provides for the demilitarisation of the Peiping area including in Wanping and Lukouchiao, which were to be controlled by the pro-Japanese militia.

Commenting on this report, the Kwangsi Daily News expresses the hope that the report is not true, as Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and Dr. Wang Chung-hui jointly issued a statement at the Executive Committee Session of the Kuomintang some months ago to the effect that the Chinese Government had pledged itself to the principle of maintaining China's territorial integrity. The paper further stated that under this principle no humiliating agreements such as the Tangkuang Truce Pact should be concluded with any foreign nation.—Hua Nan News.

LAST INSTRUCTIONS

Tientsin, July 18. It is reported that the Japanese military authorities held an important meeting at the local Japanese Headquarters late last night, at which the latest instructions from Tokyo were thoroughly discussed.

It is understood that the meeting decided to insist on the five demands recently presented to General Sung Chieh-yuan. The Japanese object aims at separating the Hopei-Chanhar Authority and the Central Government to accept their demands. It appears that the Japanese do not wish to delay action, fearing that the situation may invite international intervention.

Furthermore, it is feared that the Chinese military authorities might take advantage of the prolonged negotiations to reinforce the 20th Army.

Building of defences is being pushed forward at Tientsin, Tungkien, and other points. Most of their defence works have now been completed. It is generally predicted that the Japanese troops will take action if General Sung definitely refuses their demands to-day.

It is significant to note that the week's armistice, which was reached between the Japanese and the Chinese troops at Lukouchiao, will expire to-night. No results of the negotiations now proceeding here have been reported. The situation is, however, becoming more critical.

Meanwhile Japanese soldiers are to be seen busily digging trenches between Tientsin and Fengtai and also in the vicinity of Lukouchiao. Barbed

SAILING TO-MORROW

(Agents Phone Numbers Given.)

TAKSANG (J.M.) for Tientsin, 6 p.m., B.2. 30311.
TJISADANE (J.C.J.L.) for Manila, 10 a.m., A.7. 28015.

VESSELS DUE

ACHILLES (H. & S.), July 26.
AFRIKA (E.A.), July 26.
ANNA MARSH (N.Y.K.), July 29.
ANTENOR (H. & S.), Aug. 13.
CHANGTSE (H. & S.), Aug. 6.
CHICHU MARU (N.Y.K.), July 23.
CORNWALL (Bank), July 27.
DUISBURG (Jebens), July 20.
EMPEROR OF CANADA (C.P.S.), Aug. 27.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN (C.P.S.), July 30.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA (C.P.S.), July 21.

KAMO MARU (N.Y.K.), July 22.
MARON (H. & S.), Aug. 18.
NEPTUNA (Harris Philip), Aug. 4.
POTSDAM (Melchers), July 25.
RAIKUO MARU (N.Y.K.), July 20.
STENTOR (H. & S.), Aug. 10.
SWANTENHONDT (J.C.J.L.), July 28.

TAKSANG (J.M.), July 20.
TATSUTA MARU (N.Y.K.), Aug. 6.
TJISADANE (J.C.J.L.), July 21.
TJISADANE (J.C.J.L.), July 21.
TONGKONG (H. & S.), Aug. 6.
TRAVE (Melchers), Aug. 1.
TYNDAREUS (H. & S.), Aug. 9.
VAN HEUTZ (J.C.J.L.), July 27.

EMPEROR OF CANADA

The R.M.S. Emperor of Canada is due at Vancouver from Honolulu on Wednesday, July 28, and will leave there on the morning of Saturday, August 7. She is due here on Friday, August 27.

M.S. CREMER

The motor ship Cremer, K.P.M. Line, is scheduled to sail from here to Singapore, Penang and Belawan Delit at 4 p.m. on Thursday, July 22.

S.S. CHAKSANG

The S.S. Chaksang, Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will leave here for Hongkong and Shanghai at 4 p.m. on Sunday, July 25.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA

The R.M.S. Emperor of Russia which is due here from Manila at 7 a.m. on Wednesday, July 21, will leave Kowloon for Victoria and Vancouver B.C. via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama at noon on Friday, July 23.

S.S. RAJPUTANA

The P. & O. s.s. Rajputana is due here from Singapore at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, July 21.

PASSENGER LIST

The following passengers arrived here from Shanghai by the President Adams yesterday: Mr. Sewell Higgs, Mr. Robert Burgess, Mr. Charles Du Pont, Mrs. Mabel Higgs and Mrs. G. S. Pichin, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Tavadia and Miss Katie E. Tavadia.

FEARFUL BATTLE RAGING

(Continued from Page 1.)

the despatch of numerous troop trains from Burgos, Victoria and San Sebastian to the Santander and Asturias fronts.

Claims Aerial Victories

General Queipo de Llano, in a broadcast, claimed that 7 Government planes were shot down and 12 captured after they had made forced landings on the Madrid front between July 1 and July 16.

Moreover, 21 Government tanks were destroyed by artillery and nine others were captured during the Madrid fighting of this period, he added.—Reuter.

Italy, Germany Accused

Valencia, July 18. "The Germans and Italians are not here to defeat the Republic, but to take our mines and naval bases in order to check other powers like Britain and France," declared Spain's President, Senor Manuel Azana, addressing a crowded meeting here to-day on the occasion of the anniversary of the beginning of the civil war.

Senor Azana denounced the proposal to grant the insurgent belligerent rights as an impertinent piece of intervention. He said the only non-intervention realised was that of the League of Nations.

Concluding, he declared the Government's military strength was the better. "I know there are half a million Spanish bayonets which won't let themselves be vanquished," he asserted.—Reuter.

wire defences have been set up at many points.

One report states that the Japanese troops at Waiyau and Changping are commandeering labourers, provisions and vehicles for the Japanese forces.—Wah Kiu Yat Po.

APPEALS FOR UNITY

Kweilin, July 18. In a circular telegram addressed to the Central Government leaders and the people of China, General Li Chung-yeu, Commander of the Fifth Route Army in Kwangsi, appeals for the mobilisation of the man-power and resources of the whole nation in halting war against Japan.

General Li warns his countrymen of the danger of the nation being wholly conquered and annexed by Japan, whose present aggressive acts in North China are far more serious and daring than those in Manchuria in 1931. He added that the tragic fate of foreign invasions in the Sung and Ming Dynasties would be repeated if China is not determined to wage a life and death war against the invaders.—Hua Nan News.

TRADE MARK SUMMONS

WITHDRAWN-ON TERMS COMPLIED WITH

Mr. D. B. Evans, representing Melchers & Company, applied before Mr. K. Keen at the Central Magistracy this morning for the withdrawal of a trade mark summons against the Wing Sing Cheung, of 170 Des Voeux Road.

The summons was that, on July 5, Defendants sold goods, namely a glass jar containing solid brilliantine with a cap and label bearing the number 4711 in a scroll with a bell attached to which a false trade description was applied.

Mr. Evans said the terms which he had mentioned last week had been complied with.

Similar summonses against the Pak On Company, of 239 Des Voeux Road Central, and the Fook Wah Company, of 316 Des Voeux Road,

RECENT SHOOTING INCIDENT

ATTEMPTED MURDER CHARGE

Chief Detective-Inspector J. Murphy applied for a week's formal remand before Mr. K. Keen at the Central Magistracy this morning in the case in which Li Tsan is charged with attempted murder.

It will be recalled that on July 3 the accused was alleged to have fired a shot at Police Sergeant Natha Khan and later gave himself up at the Central charge-room under the impression that he had killed the officer.

Mr. Murphy said it had not yet been decided who would take the case.

The remand was granted.

They were adjourned to Tuesday, July 27, at 11.30 a.m.

POST OFFICE.

POSTAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The Public are reminded that the postage on Printed Papers, Commercial Papers, Samples and Small Packets must be fully prepaid. Insufficiently prepaid Printed Papers etc. are not forwarded.

VIA SIBERIA ROUTE

The Hongkong Telegraph

SEVENTH ANNUAL AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

June—August, 1937

\$250 CASH PRIZES \$250

(Donated by "Hongkong Telegraph")

TWO SILVER TROPHIES, VALUED \$250

(Donated by Ilford, Ltd., London)

BELL & HOWELL FILMO STRAIGHT EIGHT MOVIE CAMERA AND CASE, VALUED \$250

(Donated by Filmo Depot, Hongkong)

TWO SILVER CUPS FOR SPECIAL CORONATION CELEBRATION SECTION

(Donated by Dr. F. Bunje and Mr. J. C. M. Grenham)

COUPONS FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS

(Donated to the value of \$125 by Helmut Nocht and to the value of \$50 by Agfa China Company)

THE ILFORD TROPHIES WILL BE AWARDED TO THE BEST AND SECOND BEST ENTRIES IN THE COMPETITION, IRRESPECTIVE OF CLASS.

OTHER PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED AS FOLLOWS:—

SECTION ONE: FOR STORY-TELLING PICTURES

First Prize: Bell and Howell Filmo Straight Eight Movie Camera, with case, valued \$250, donated by Filmo Depot, Hongkong.

Second Prize: Coupon for Photographic Goods, valued \$25, donated by Helmut Nocht.

Third Prize: Coupon for Photographic Goods, valued \$10, donated by Agfa China Company.

SECTION TWO: GENERAL PICTORIAL SECTION (VIEWS, ARCHITECTURE, LANDSCAPES, SEASCAPES, HUMAN AND ANIMAL STUDIES)

First Prize: \$75 Cash, donated by "Hongkong Telegraph."

Second Prize: Coupon for Photographic Goods, valued \$50, donated by Helmut Nocht.

Third Prize: \$30 Cash, donated by "Hongkong Telegraph."

Fourth Prize: \$20 Cash, donated by "Hongkong Telegraph."

Consolation Prize: Coupon for Photographic Goods, valued \$10, donated by Agfa China Company.

READ THE RULES CAREFULLY.

RULES

The following Rules will govern the Competition:

- 1.—The Competition is confined exclusively to amateur photographers.
- 2.—No employee or member of any firm in the photographic trade is permitted to compete.
- 3.—The prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what are adjudged to be the best photographs in each Section. Each entry must be accompanied by a form which will be published during the period of the Competition, and which must be lightly pasted on back of entry.
- 4.—The right to publish any or all of the entries in the Telegraph is reserved.
- 5.—All photographs entered must have been taken in the Colony of Hongkong. Photographs which have been already entered in other Competitions are ineligible.
- 6.—No responsibility will be accepted for non-delivery of, loss of, or damage to entries.

- 7.—All entries to be either black, sepia, or tinted pictures, and must be mounted on hand-coloured photographs are ineligible.
- 8.—Pictures submitted in sepia tones should be accompanied by a smaller print in black and white.
- 9.—No picture to be entered in more than one Section.
- 10.—Subjects to be only white or cream, and, except in the Children's Section, must be of one of the following sizes:—10" by 14", 10" by 12", 10" by 8".
- 11.—No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.
- 12.—Members of the Staffs of Hongkong Telegraph, and the South China Morning Post are not permitted to compete.
- 13.—The decisions of the Judges shall be final.
- 14.—At the conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to competitors on application at the Telegraph offices within seven days.

COMMENCE SENDING IN YOUR ENTRIES NOW.

| ENTRY FORM | |
|---|--|
| USE THIS FORM AND LIGHTLY PASTE IT ON THE BACK OF EACH ENTRY. | SECTION |
| | NAME |
| | ADDRESS |
| | DATE |
| Collect these Forms which will be printed daily. | Please use block letters and paste this on back of each entry. If entered in Children's Section, parent please countersign here. |

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS FOR CURRENT WEEK

Orders by the Hon. Mr. T. H. King, Inspector General of Police, state:

Chinese Company

Training Course: Part II.—The following members have passed Part II of Training Course (Knowledge of Police Duties and Regulations) on Monday, July 12th, 1937.—Constables R2 Chun Tak-chun, R5 Woo How-ching, R8 Chan Shik-chun, R9 Wong Yue-shun, R25 Lee Chee-Leung, and R37 Leung Wing-tseung.

Indian Company

Commendation.—Constable R253 Mohamed Ahsan is commended and granted the commended service bar for zeal and alertness in arresting a Chinese Male on 22nd June, 1937, who was convicted for Larceny from Person.

Training Course: Part III.—The undermentioned members of the Indian Company will attend Indian Company Headquarters on Wednesday, July 21st at 17.30 hours for Part III of Training Course (Knowledge of Trigger Pressing, and Handling of a Revolver).—Constables R228 I. Din, R229 K. Shih, R253 Mohamed Ahsan, R289 M. Y. Khan, R208 M. Khan, R280 M. Sheriff, R256 S. A. Khan, R291 Tara Khan, R299 A. A. Shaikoor, R276 F. Khan, R286 A. Din, R242 A. Aziz, and R211 S. Aras.

Flying Squad

Training Course: Part II.—The following members have passed Part II of Training Course (Knowledge of Police Duties and Regulations) on Monday, July 12th, 1937.—Constables R233 Lo Koon-ho, R334 Lau Tak-yue, and R342 Leung To-hing.

The undermentioned members of the Flying Squad will attend Police Training School, Kowloon for Part II of Training Course on Tuesday, July 20th at 17.30 hours.—Constables R303 D. Young, R313 D. M. Xavier, and R302 G. A. Woodier.

Training Course: Part I.—The undermentioned members of the Flying Squad will attend No. 2 Police Station on Thursday, July 22nd at 17.30 hours under Crown Sergeant R274 Mehdi Khan for Part I of Training Course.—Constables R302 G. A. Woodier, R303 D. Young, R313 D. M. Xavier, R323 Lo Koon-ho, R327 Sung Shu-chee, R332 Ng Hung-kwan, R334 Lau Tak-yue, R341 Tsau Kam-cheung, R342 Leung To-hing, R359 Ho Wing-kwan, and R319 Ng Chi-lu.

Instructional Patrol.—The instructional patrol for members of the Flying Squad will take place on Friday, July 23rd, 1937. Members will parade at Central Police Station at 17.15 hours. Dress—White Uniform, and Cap with White Cover.

Emergency Unit Reserve

Squad Drill.—A Squad Drill for members of the Emergency Unit Reserve will be held at No. 2 Police Station on Wednesday, July 21st at 17.30 hours. All members will parade at Queen's Pier at 17.15 hours. Dress—Optional.

Rifle Shoot.—A Rifle Shoot will be carried out by members of the Emergency Unit Reserve on Sunday, July 25th at 10.00 hours, at the Tai-koo Rifle Range under Lance Sergeant R405 W. A. Tansley. Members will parade at Queen's Pier at 09.15 hours. Dress—Muffs.

C. CHAMPKIN,
D. S. P. (R).

OUR GUIDE TO THE CINEMAS

"Escadille" (Queen's Theatre and Alhambra Theatre, to-day).—This film is practically perfect in technique of production, timing, cutting, suspense close-ups, effective fade-outs and so forth being well timed. Directed by Alfred Hitchcock, it features some clever acting by Paul Muni, Miriam Hopkins, and in a slightly lesser degree, Louis Hayward and Colin Clive. The background is aerial warfare during 1917, but the theme is largely psychological. It is all very well done with the exception of one or two moments of pure melodrama in which the director appears to have allowed his sentiment to override his good sense. Nevertheless a picture which everyone will enjoy.

"China Seas" (King's Theatre, to-day).—The fact that at least two of the high spots of the original film have been cut out by local censors cannot altogether rob this picture of its glamour and attractiveness. This is in the main due to the fine work of the players, prominent among whom are Jean Harlow, Wallace Berry, Clark Gable, Lewis Stone and C. Aubrey Smith.

"Three Men On A Horse" (Majestic Theatre, to-day).—Screamingly funny film featuring Frank McHugh as "Olwin," with some merry satellites in Joan Blondell, Carol Hughes, Guy Kibbee and Allen Jenkins. Has the virtue of sustaining its hilarity from the opening to the closing sequence.

"Cain And Mabel" (Oriental Theatre, to-day).—Clark Gable in a somewhat unusual role, and Marlon Marsh making an effective return to stardom. A carefully selected supporting cast helps to make the picture a guaranteed success. Humour, action, drama and romance are the ingredients.

SHARE PRICES

The following is the list of local share quotations issued this morning.

Banks.

H.K. Banks, \$1,010 n. cum. div.
H. K. Banks, (Lon. Reg.) £112½ ex. div.
Chartered Bank, £14½ n.
Mercantile Bank, A. and B. £33½ n.
Mercantile Bank, C. £15 n.
East Asia Bank, \$101 n.

Insurances.

Canton In., \$300 n.
Union In., \$625 n.
China Underwriters, \$2 n.
H. K. Fire In., \$280 n.
Internat'l Assee., Sh. \$3 n.

Shipping.

Douglas, \$47½ b.
H. K. Steamboat, \$8.50 n.
Indo-China (Pref.), \$51 n.
Indo-China (Def.), \$42 n.
Shell (Bearer), 109¼ n.
Union Waterboats, \$9.30 b.

Docks etc.

H. K. & K. Wharves, \$117 n.
H. K. & W. Docks, \$31 n.
Providents (old), \$2.05 b.
Providents (new), 60 cts n.
New Engineering, Sh. \$3¼ n.
Shanghai Docks, Sh. \$108 n.

Mining.

Kallan Mining Adm. 21/- n.
Rauks, \$11.40 n.
Venz: Goldfield \$5 n.

Land, Hotels, etc.

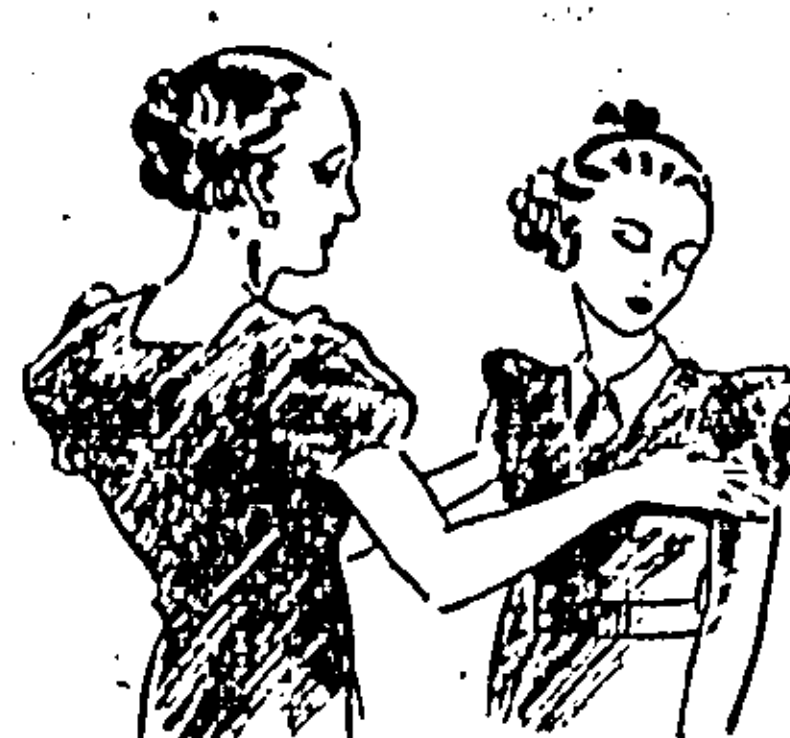
H. and S. Hotels, \$6.40 n.
H. K. Lands, \$35¼ n.
H. K. Lands, 4% Deben. \$105 n.
Shui. Lands, Sh. \$11¼ n.
Metropolitan Lands, Sh. \$7 n.
Humphries, \$9 n.
H. K. Realities, \$8 n.
Chinese Estates \$90 b.
China Realities, Sh. \$1 n.
China Deben, \$80 n.

Philippine Mining.

Antomok, P. 34
Atoks, P. 23
Baguio Gold, P. 19½
Benguet Consol, P. 10.00
Benguet Explor., P. 10
Big Wedge, P. 17
Coco Grove, P. 57
Consolidated Mines, P. 02
Demonstrations, P. 51½
E. Mindanao, P. 18
Gumaus Gold, P. 14
Ipo Gold, P. 17
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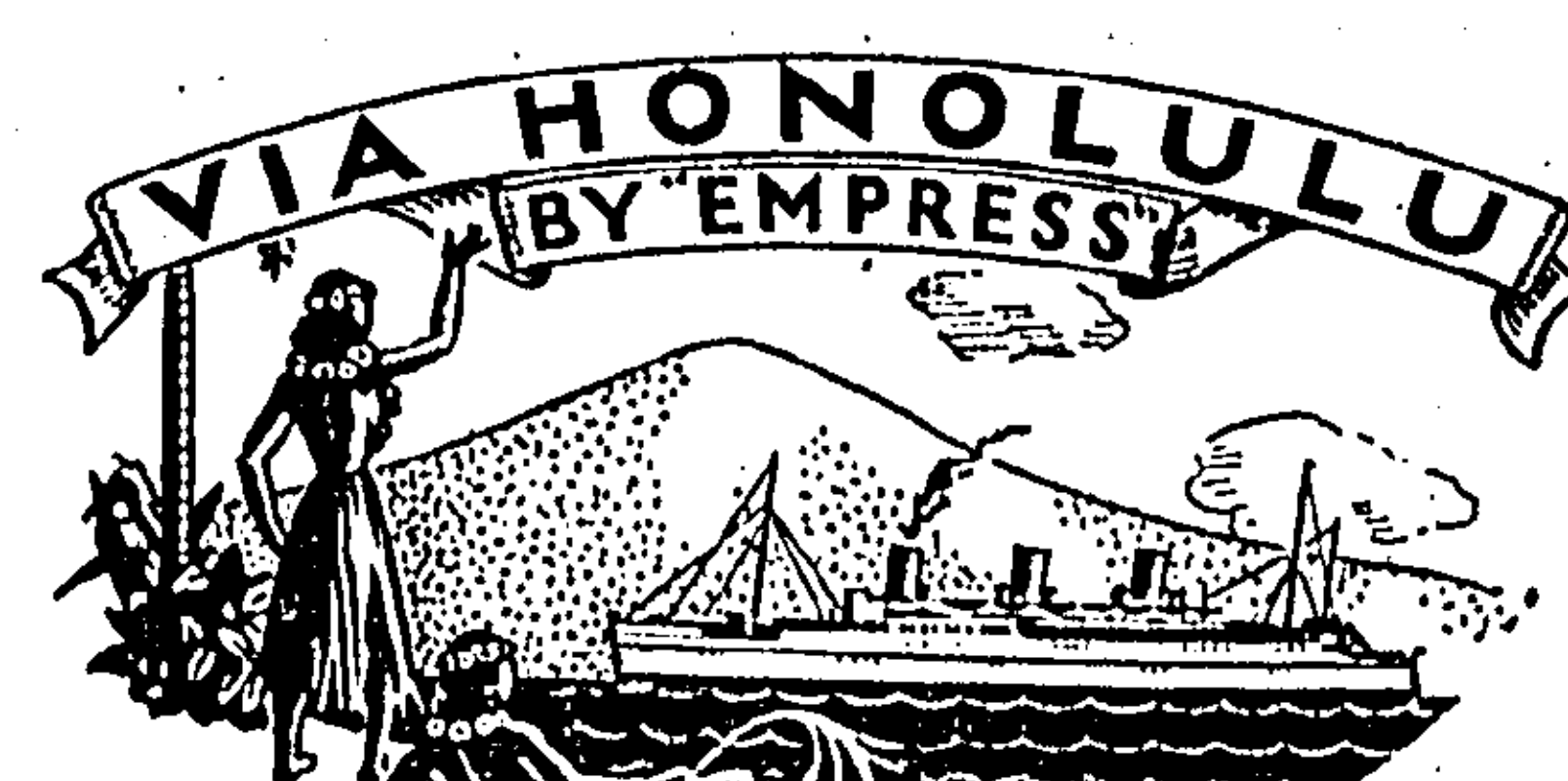
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1937
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The
Hongkong Telegraph.

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1937.

NUTRITION INQUIRY

When the drafting committee of the Mixed Committee on Nutrition met at Geneva recently, Lord Astor, the Chairman, and the members had the satisfaction of knowing that the end of their labours was in sight. It is expected that a final report will be presented to the Assembly of the League of Nations in September. Among all the useful technical activities of the League, none has produced more satisfactory results in a remarkably short space of time than the international inquiry into nutrition. Less than two years ago, the matter first came into the limelight. True, before that, the League's Health Organisation had been studying those aspects of feeding which were connected with public health. At the 1935 Assembly, however, Mr. Bruce, of Australia, made his striking appeal for what he described as "enlightened self-interest" with regard to nutrition problems. The result was that the League decided to embark upon far more ambitious investigations than had hitherto been contemplated. Progress has been made at a rapid rate through close collaboration between the Health Organisation, the other technical bodies of the League, the International Labour Office and the International Institute of Agriculture. In addition the Mixed Committee, consisting of experts in agriculture, economics and public health, has been hard at work. Many countries have been roused to an unusual pitch of enthusiasm and have been inspired to carry out national studies of their own, which however fit into the framework of the international inquiry.

Thus in Great Britain, the United States of America, Norway and Poland, two types of surveys have been carried out with large and small groups of children. Belgium, France, Holland, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Austria have undertaken examinations of a similar kind. Four volumes of a preliminary report, published by the League

LONDON is the most vulnerable to air attack of the capitals of Europe.

Greatest of the disadvantages is London's geographical position close to the coastline.

The plan for the air defence of Britain has been built up since the war, constantly altering as the performance of military aircraft improves and science evolves new methods for combating the menace of the raiding bomber.

It has undergone complete change with the rebuilding of the German air force. Now the plan falls into two parts: the counter offensive and purely defensive measures.

When Germany announced her decision to reform her air force, Britain's air defences were grouped around London, and the line of defence stretched from a little north of the Thames, curving south of London and along the coast to Portsmouth.

For the purpose of military tactics, the theoretical consideration was that France was the only country with an air force within striking distance.

With the creation of the German air force the problem changed. Germany lies more to the north and east of London. Existing defences would not prevent air raiders coming in from the north—somewhere about the Wash. In addition, the Midlands and the North were left unprotected.

So the defence line had to be extended and now stretches from the south-west of England along the eastern seaboard as far north as Scotland. Drawn on a map it assumes roughly the shape of the letter L backwards, with London lying in the corner of the horizontal and vertical strokes.

This line comprises the defensive section of the air defence plan, and is built up of these zones or belts:

1. Coastal reconnaissance squadrons, supplemented probably by naval patrols out to sea.
2. Observer Corps.
3. Anti-aircraft guns and searchlights (outer artillery zone).
4. Fighter squadrons (fighter belt).

Secretariat in time for last year's Assembly, showed how thoroughly the work had been done in its early stages. For that reason, the final report will be awaited with even greater interest. The subject is one in which Hongkong is concerned, for, in line with the League inquiry, this Colony has appointed a committee which is at present engaged in a study of the question as it affects the community generally.

5. Anti-aircraft guns and searchlights (inner artillery zone).

6. Balloon barrage. These sections of the defence line make necessary complete co-operation between the Admiralty, War Office and Air Ministry.

This is how they would operate in time of war:

NAVAL PATROLS. Ships of the Navy out to sea would keep constant watch for aircraft flying toward the English coast.

COASTAL RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRONS. These consist of the flying boats stationed along the coast and the general reconnaissance squadrons. Flying boats would patrol areas out to sea, and the landplanes areas closer to and over the coastline itself.

OBSERVER CORPS. This is a voluntary corps recruited locally.

Their observation posts, which are secret, have special and instant telephone communication with R.A.F. Command headquarters. The men are trained to judge the height, direction and speed of aircraft, and are equipped with secret detector devices.

Experience with the corps during R.A.F. exercises of the past few years has shown that the height, speed and line of approach of raiding aircraft can be plotted with a high degree of accuracy within a minute or two.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND SEARCHLIGHTS. These are under the operational control of the R.A.F., but are supplied and manned by the War Office. The units with their guns and searchlights are placed in two lines to make outer and inner artillery zones.

Unless too well protected by cloud, the plan is to make it

almost impossible for enemy machines to pass over the two belts of lights without being spotted and instantly subjected to intense fire from the ground.

This, if not successful in bringing machines down, would be calculated to drive them off their course, force them to climb higher to escape the danger, and be liable to air attack from the fighters directed by the searchlights, gunfire and by radio signals from ground headquarters.

FIGHTER SQUADRONS. Only a few years ago it was possible for the fighting machines to wait on the ground for the signal to take-off and make contact with enemy bombers.

As the speed of modern machines has increased, the speed gap between the fighter and the bomber has narrowed to such an extent that the fighter would be hopelessly out-distanced if it waited on the ground for the arrival of the raiding bomber.

Formerly the fighter squadrons were stationed near the coast in order to intercept and fight down raiders. The growing speed of the bomber has driven the fighters right into the London area, and they have become one of the last lines of defence.

In time of war the fighter squadrons will play a waiting game in the air. Each squadron will operate in two sections. While one stays on the ground ready for its turn, the other will be in the air, patrolling stated squares of sky at given heights.

They will keep a constant watch and be immediately warned by radio of the height and direction of raiding machines observed to have penetrated the outer defence zones so that they may be in position to give instant attack.

Ronald Walker

here tells of Britain's Plans for the defence of the country. There are two: first (and most important), aerial counter-offence, and secondly, defence at home.

BALLOON BARRAGE. The balloon barrage or apron, which was used during the war, today takes an important place in the plans for the air defence of London.

The main purpose of the balloon barrage now is, apart from the possibility of wrecking enemy aircraft, to worry the raiding pilot and to keep him from flying low.

If enemy bombers are kept at great heights: Accurate bombing of targets such as particular buildings is made virtually impossible; Machine gunning of streets and population is prevented; The task of the fighter squadrons in engaging the enemy and making combat is made easier.

THE COUNTER OFFENSIVE. Only a few years ago the bombing aeroplane would have taken twenty minutes to half an hour to arrive over London from the coast.

The modern machine can fly the distance in 10 to 15 minutes. Speed has reduced the time factor. Localised defences must give instant warning if effective measures are to be taken in time. The whole defence line must be ready for instant action.

London's other great disability, emphasising the importance of counter offence, is England's weather conditions. If raiding aircraft are allowed to get over England, conditions of bad visibility are to the advantage of the enemy. It would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to follow the line of approach of enemy aircraft flying at great height above thick cloud.

Offensive is the main arm of the air defence of the country. The policy of the Air Ministry is to prevent attack at the source and to carry any possible war into enemy territory.

Under the R.A.F. expansion programme, the home defence force is to have 1,750 first-line machines by April, 1939. When the programme is finished there will be approximately 125 squadrons. Precise figures are not available, but about two-thirds of the air strength will consist almost wholly of medium and heavy bombers for offensive attack.

It is admitted that localised defences cannot guarantee immunity from air attack. Air defence involves a three-dimensional problem as distinct from naval or military defence unless raiding bombers are stopped by our own attacks overseas.

The strategy of the High Command of the R.A.F. is to use bombing machines as counter offensive on strictly military targets, such as aerodromes, depots, aircraft and engine factories, steel and metal works and fuel storages so as to prevent the operation of an enemy air force.

Unless circumstances forced such reprisals, the bombing of towns and their civilian population is considered to be of little value in an air war. In time of war, I am informed, the R.A.F. would only bomb towns on the direct orders of the Government.

Because of the great difficulty in dealing with enemy bombers allowed to get over England it is the first essential of the R.A.F. to attack the enemy at home with such force as to make it impossible to carry out effective raids over England.

If raids do occur, then the defence line is designed to place every obstacle in the way of the raiding pilot.



STORIES OF THE ARMY

THE "rookie" was unused to sentry duty, but he was resolved to do his best. A dark form approached. "Halt!" called the vigilant son of Mars. "Who goes there?"

"The orderly officer."

"Advance, orderly officer."

The officer advanced a few steps when another sharp "Halt!" brought him to a standstill.

"This is the second time you have halted me," he observed. "What are you going to do next?"

"My cook," said the recruit, "are to call 'Halt!' three times, and then shoot."

"Any complaints, corporal?" inquired the Colonel, as he was making a personal inspection one morning.

"Yes, Sir. Taste this, sir," was the quick reply.

The Colonel sampled the proffered liquid. "What's the matter with it?" he queried in surprise. "It's really very good soup."

"Yes, sir," said the corporal, "but the cook wants to call it coffee."

The sergeant in made the butt of most Army jokes, and here are two more to carry on the custom.

"My boy," said the sergeant to a very junior member of the fighting force, "you cannot say I'm a lazy man."

He bent his brawny arm. "Just look at these stripes. I don't get them by loafing about the streets and outside public-houses."

"No." The other smiled sourly. "I know you didn't get them that way, or you'd have been a zebra by now."

The unpopular sergeant was in sole and undisputed charge of the rifle range, and was greatly incensed by

the fact that a bullet had just skimmed past his mighty head.

"Hey!" he shouted furiously. "Watch where you're firing, man. You just missed me."

The delinquent turned his head calmly. "I'm so sorry, sergeant."

Tommy was looking at the antique sculpture in the British Museum. They paused in admiration before a 'headless, broken-armed figure with an iron rod as a support in place of one leg. One of the two gazed eye, and read out the inscription: "Victory."

"Heaven!" he gasped. "I'd like to see the bloke that didn't win."

The newly-joined soldiers were having first lesson in musketry, when the officer in charge went up to a young "rookie."

"See here, my man," he said, "this thing is a rifle; this is the barrel, this is the butt, and this is where you put the cartridges in. You put the butt to your shoulder, get the little things called sights in line with the bull's eye on the target, and then pull the trigger. Then—by the way what trade did you follow before you enlisted—a collier?"

"No, sir," was the calm reply. "I worked as a gunsmith in a small arms factory."

The general was walking down the street when he was accosted by a beggar.

"Don't refuse me a trifle, sir. I'm an old soldier."

"An old soldier, eh?" barked the general. "I'll just give you a test. Now, then. 'Shunt! Eyes right! Come on. What's next?'"

M.D.

Shammed Death, Ran To 'Phone Police

TWO BANDITS FELL GARAGE MAN

One-Eye Watch On Till

(By A SPECIAL REPORTER)

London, June 25. CYRIL HAWKINS, twenty-one-year-old garage hand, shammed death to save himself from bandits who attacked him in his office early yesterday.

Two men had called at the Observatory Garage, Watford-way, London, and cracked open his head with a blow from a steel jack handle. They rained more blows around him while Hawkins dodged and thought, "I've got to bluff them." He flopped to the ground, blood streaming down his face.

He lay stiff and still, his eyes shut, his senses all alert. He had planned his bluff. There was a police box just outside the garage.

He would lie there till the men entered the office to search for the money, then race for the police telephone.

He heard the men run, opened one eye, saw them run through the office door.

RAIDED TILL

Hawkins himself told me what happened then—how he carried off his bluff, staggered to his feet and ran to the police box as the bandits ransacked the till.

He grabbed the 'phone and called for help just a second before they reached him, beat off their second attack with one of their own weapons.

He talked to me at his home in Sturges-avenue, Hendon, N.W., his head stitched and bandaged by doctors at Redhill Hospital, Edgware. He said:—

"I was doing night duty, the regular man being on holiday. He's an old man. This might have finished him off.

"I was in the office when the two men came in. One asked: 'Can you let me have some petrol in a can?' As I got up to serve them one landed me a blow on the side of the head.

"I staggered away, dodging blows. How I missed them I don't know.

"Then I decided to flop out, try to bluff them. As I dropped and lay still I heard steel clatter on the ground. One of them had dropped the jack.

MEN GAVE CHASE

"They ran into the office. I jumped up, took the jack handle, raced for the police box outside. As I ran I shouted 'Help!' I thought there might be a policeman around.

"The men heard me and ran after me.

"They reached me just as I grabbed the 'phone out of the box and shouted down it.

"I had to drop the 'phone to defend myself. The men struck out at me again, but I beat them off.

"I was shouting all the time. They ran off.

"A police car came rushing up. I told what had happened and got in, went with them to try to find the men. We failed.

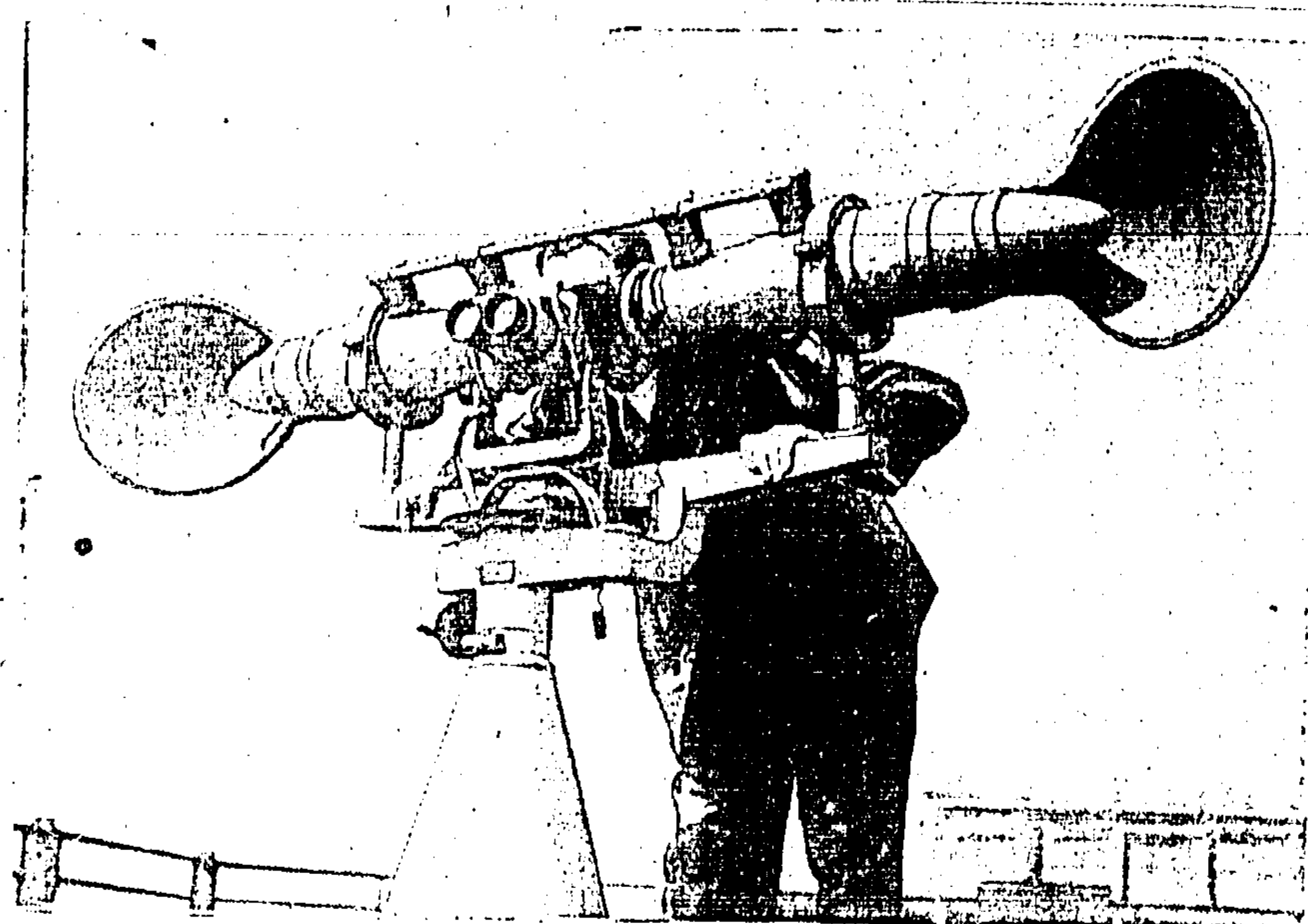
"Then they took me to hospital. I was covered with blood—had five stitches in my head."

The manager of the garage said to me: "Hawkins was very brave. The police wanted to take him to hospital right away, but he refused to go till he'd driven round with them in an effort to pick up the men."

The bandits took just over £10 from the office till.

Both men were about 5ft. 8ins. tall. The one who asked for petrol is described as well-spoken, medium build, in a dark suit, white collar, no hat.

The other was thin, pale, with thin sandy hair brushed straight back.



This listening apparatus was tried on board the liner Hamburg during a recent voyage to America. With its steel "ears" it can catch and localize sounds many miles away and is expected to be an excellent source of aid in the fight against fog. As the illustration shows the apparatus is fitted with binoculars.

"IF YOUR CHILDREN WERE DOGS—!"

Magistrate's Wish

WHEN Herbert Hurt and Elsie Hurt, of Morat-street, Brixton, were sentenced to fourteen days in the second division at South Western Police Court recently for neglecting their six children, it was revealed that they had been under observation since 1929.

The children were said to have been so dirty that the school authorities kept them from mixing with other children.

Passing sentence, the magistrate, Mr. Claud Mullins, said: "This case is an appalling one. If I were dealing with the neglect of dogs I could order you to have no more dogs.

"I wish I had the power to send you to hospital to be sterilised."

£1,500 AWARD TO WIDOW: MAY NOT GET A PENNY

Awarding £1,500 and costs to the widow of a man who was killed while riding in a lorry, Mr. Justice Swift said he doubted whether she or her children would get a penny.

Mrs. Jane Eliza McNally (30), of Cornwall Street, Shedwell, E., claimed damages on behalf of herself and five children in respect of the death of her husband, William Alfred McNally.

Defendants were Merrington Brothers, Limited, British Empire Exhibition, Wembley; George Henry Evans, who was employed by them as a lorry-driver; Royans Transport, Limited, and Cecil William Wakelin, of Hillmorton, Rugby.

Evans was driving a lorry which hit a stationary lorry owned by Royans Transport and driven by Wakelin.

McNally, a brother-in-law of Evans, was with him and was killed.

Judgment was entered for Mrs. McNally for £1,500, with costs against Evans, and for the other defendants against Mrs. McNally.

"From what I have been told," said the judge, "it seems to me that whatever may be the result of this case, the widow and children will never get anything.

The law ought to take care that owners and drivers of vehicles could pay proper compensation for damage done.

The judge said he was satisfied that Evans was to blame for the accident, and that Wakelin did nothing wrong. Merrington Brothers, the employers of Evans, had no responsibility, as it was against their orders for McNally to be travelling in the lorry.

"The only person left to compensate this unfortunate widow and her children is Evans," added the judge.

Epstein Strand Statues To Be Removed

SCULPTOR MAKES HIS PROTEST

SIX of the twenty-two Epstein statues on Rhodesia House, Strand, are to be removed, after examination by architects. The fate of the others is being considered.

Recently a woman had her foot injured by half the head of one statue falling into the street.

Mr. Jacob Epstein said: "I do not want the statues taken down and do not think it necessary.

"I called attention three years ago to the trouble. Metal plates above the statues are made, I believe, of copper, and in bad weather a solution runs down on the statues and corrodes them. No stone could stand it. They should remove the plates."

The statues, male and female figures representing physical qualities, were modelled for the British Medical Association, which formerly occupied the building.

When the Southern Rhodesian Government took over the building the High Commissioner suggested that the statues should be removed.

Another suggestion was that they should be replaced by statues of the first three Rhodesian Governors by the same sculptor.

Sir William Llewellyn, president of the Royal Academy, refused to sign an appeal for the preservation of the statues, and as a protest Mr. Richard Sickert resigned his membership of the Academy.

He Faces Death Every Day At Work

DR. BURGESS BARNETT, curator of reptiles at London Zoo, whose research into the uses of snake venom has revised medical knowledge, has himself just recovered from a dangerous snake bite.

He has left the London Hospital for Tropical Diseases, where he had been a patient for a week.

Dr. Barnett was bitten while he was examining poisonous reptiles received from Cape Town.

Dr. Barnett has used snake venom as an agent in the treatment of haemophilia (bleeding that cannot be stopped), cancer, epilepsy, asthma and hay fever.

Much of his work has been done in collaboration with Dr. R. G. Macfarlane, of Hammersmith Hospital.

SAVED MANY LIVES As a result of their joint experiments in using venom from the fangs of the Russell's Viper, a new treatment has been found for haemophilia.

It has the effect of clotting blood rapidly.

One experiment showed that where haemophilic blood normally took 35 minutes to coagulate, a solution of the venom made coagulation possible in about 17 seconds.

The treatment, it is claimed, has saved the lives of many people suffering from this disease, known as the "curse of the Bourbons."

Venom in a dried form is now also widely used by dentists to stop bleeding after the extraction of teeth.

Dr. Barnett has recently been directing his research on snake venom as a cure for epilepsy.

Using puff-adder venom, he carried out experiments in 14 cases.

Four showed complete cessation from fits, nine were improved, and only one was unaffected.

Dr. Barnett, who handles snakes at the Zoo almost daily, has one of the most dangerous jobs in the country.

WATER LEVELS FOR WEST, NORTH AND EAST RIVERS

| The River Conservancy Bureau for Kwangtung Province issues the following report on water levels, in metres, for the West, North and East Rivers: | | | | |
|--|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Place of Observation | record | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| West River at Wuchow | +24.36 | -0.76 | +3.93 | +3.81 |
| West River at Shingun | +12.50 | 0 | +2.06 | +1.90 |
| North River at Shingun | +8.20 | 0 | +1.75 | +2.08 |
| North River at Shingun | +5.41 | -1.22 | +5.5 | +5.2 |
| East River at Sheklung | +4.72 | -0.82 | — | — |

RADIO BROADCAST

Relay on "Summer Over The British Isles"

DANCE MUSIC

Radio Programme Broadcast by Z.B.W. on Wavelengths of 355 metres (845 k.c.s.), 31.40 metres (9.52 m.c.s.).

8-11 p.m. Chinese Programme. 5 p.m. Relay of Dance Music from the Roof-Garden of the Hongkong Hotel.

Programme 5-5.15 p.m. 1. An Excuse for Dancing; 2. Malibini Nole; 3. I was saying to the Moon; 4. Mood Hollywood.

5.15-5.30 p.m. Interval of recorded dance music from Z.B.W.

5.30-5.35 p.m. 5. So do I; 6. Pennies from Heaven; 7. One, Two, Button your Shoe; 8. The Skeleton in the Cupboard.

5.35-5.40 p.m. Interval of recorded dance music from Z.B.W.

5.40-5.55 p.m. 9. Floating on a Bubble; 10. September in the Rain; 11. New Orleans; 12. Tango Negro.

5.55-6 p.m. Interval of recorded dance music from Z.B.W.

6-6.15 p.m. 13. Don't let this Waltz mean Goodbye; 14. In the Middle of a Kiss; 15. The Sweetheart Waltz; 16. Love passes by.

6.15-6.30 p.m. Interval of recorded dance music from Z.B.W.

6.30-6.35 p.m. 17. Top of the Town; 18. Where are you; 19. Some of these days; 20. Peanut Vendor.

6.35-6.40 p.m. Light Orchestral Music. The Fair Maid of Perth—Suite (Bizet).

6.40-6.45 p.m. Sir Thomas Beecham conducting the London Philharmonic Orchestra; An Evening with Liszt (Urbach).

6.45-6.50 p.m. Marek Weber and his Orchestra; "Henry VIII" Dances (E. German).

6.50-6.55 p.m. New Symphony Orchestra.

7 p.m. Songs by Paul Robeson (Bach).

Joshua Fit de Battle ob Jericho (Arr. L. Brown); (a) De Ole Ark's a Moving (Arr. Hall Johnson); (b) Ezekiel Saw de Wheel (Arr. L. Brown); (a) Hammer Song (b) L'il David (Arr. L. Brown); (a) Mam' seltie Marie (Creole Song) (Gulon); (b) Dere's no hidin' place (An Brown).

7.12 p.m. Patricia Rossborough at the Piano.

Here is my Heart—Selection; Dances; Anything Goes—Selection.

7.25 p.m. Stock Quotations and Hongkong Exchange Market.

8 p.m. Variety Band—Coronation March and Hymn (Sir Edward German—Arr. Dan Godfrey). The Guards Patrol (Williams).

8.05 p.m. Regimental Band of H. M. Grenadier Guards; Violin Solo—Daybreak (Reginald King); Melody at Dusk (Reginald King).

8.10 p.m. Albert Sandberg Soprano Solo—The Dubarry (Cartier—Millocker—Mackeben); I give my Heart (Leigh—Millocker—Mackeben).

8.15 p.m. Gloria Alpari; Vocal—South Sea Island Magic; Me and the Moon. Bing Crosby; Orchestral—Waldeslust.

8.20 p.m. Walzer (Arr. W. Schlesinger); Wiener Walzer Leben, Walzer (S. Translati); Columbia Salon Orchestra.

7.57 p.m. Weather, Announcements and Time.

8 p.m. A Relay from the Po Hing Theatre (Chinese).

8.11 p.m. Close Down.

8-11 p.m. European Programme from E. K. on a frequency of 640 kilocycles.

8 p.m. London—"Summer Over the British Isles", produced by Laurence Gilliam.

8.40 p.m. Half an Hour of Scottish Music.

The Thistle (Myddleton). The London Palladium Orchestra; "Songs of the Hebrides"—An Eriskey Love Lilt (M. Kennedy-Fraser); Herding Song (Arr. M. Lawson); Joseph Hislop (Tenor); Glasgow Highlanders (Arr. Black); Meg Merrilies (Arr. Black).

8.50 p.m. Scottish Country Dance Orchestra; "Folk Songs of Scotland"—O Whistle and I'll come to you, my Lad (Stephen and Burnett); McLeod's Galley (Kennedy-Fraser); Margaret Barrett (Soprano); O Sing to me the Old Scotch Songs (Leeson); Ye Banks and Braes (Arr. Lees); Joseph Hislop (Tenor).

9.10 p.m. London News and Announcements.

9.35 p.m. Latest Variety Numbers. Cinema Organ—Lionel Monckton Melodies. Al Bollington; Vocal—Mon Petit Lili D'enfant; Depart. Lucienne Boyer; Piano Solo—Inno Medley, No. 2. Charlie Kunz.

10 p.m. Big Ben, Lawn Tennis: The Davis Cup Inter-Zone Final. A commentary by Captain H. B. T. Wakelam and Colonel R. H. Brand, from Wimbledon.

10.30 p.m. New Dance Records. Fox-Trot—Take another guess; The rhythm's O.K. in Harlem; Swing High. Swing Low; Waltz—Will you remember; Fox-Trot—Spending of the weather; Waltz—My heart's in Old Killarney; Slow Fox-Trot—In the sweet long ago; Fox-Trot—Choir Boy; Tango Fox-Trot—Don't play with fire; Fox-Trot—My little buckaroo.

11 p.m. Close Down.

CHARGE NOT PROVED

At the Central Magistracy this morning, Mr. Keen found that the charge against Carlos Francisco Xavier Alves, aged 41, of indecently exposing himself in front of an English girl of 15 years, on board a "Star" ferry on June 17, had not been proved. Defendant was therefore discharged.

The case had been heard in camera, and the Hon. Mr. Leo D'Almeida, Jr., instructed by Mr. M. A. da Silva, appeared for the defence, while the prosecution was in the hands of Detective-Sub-Inspector L. R. Whant.



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Cook by Gas

MANILA SHARES

| The following opening quotations and closing business done, quotations of the morning session on the Manila Stock Exchange were received by Swan, Culbertson & Fritz from their Manila office: | | | | |
|--|--------|----------|-------|--|
| Benguet Cons. | 0.75 | 10.25 | 10.50 | |
| Benguet Expl. | | 12 A | | |
| Big Wedge | | 17 1/2 A | | |
| Coco Grove | | 50 | | |
| Consolidated Mines | 0.190 | 0.210 | 0.200 | |
| Demonstration | 51 | 51 | | |
| East Mindanao | 17 1/2 | 18 1/2 | | |
| Gumaua Gold | 13 1/2 | 14 1/2 | | |
| Ingat | 50 | 52 | | |
| Isabel | 53 | 55 | | |
| Luzon | 18 | 20 | | |
| Maabate | 20 | 21 1/2 | | |
| Mineral Resources | 0.03 | | | |
| Northern Mining | 0.03 | | | |
| Paracale Gumaua | 34 | 35 | | |
| San Maurice | 1.40 | 1.50 | | |
| Buyco | 20 | 20 | | |
| United Paracale | 0.7 | 0.7 | | |
| Manila Market—Steady. | | | | |

TO-DAY'S DOUBLES WILL DECIDE DAVIS CUP TIE

GERMANS WILL REMEMBER THE WIMBLEDON TRAGEDY

Tremendous Match Expected

(By "Veritas")

The results of Saturday's first two singles matches in the United States v. Germany Davis Cup Inter-Zone Final were as expected, yet the cables make it quite clear that from a spectators' viewpoint, they were both very disappointing. Grant's match with von Cramm was no less one-sided than the encounter between Budge and Henkel, though one is led to believe that Germany has a stronger No. 2 singles player than United States.

To all intents and purposes, however, the outcome of the tie will depend upon to-day's doubles. Both pairs—Budge and Mako and von Cramm and Henkel—have fine records, with the Americans enjoying a slight edge. In view of their winning the U.S. national title last year and the Wimbledon championship a fortnight ago. For the last two years Henkel and von Cramm have been important threats for the doubles title. In 1936 they reached the quarter-final and when holding match point against Allison and van Ryn, scratched in order to speed back to Berlin for a Davis Cup match. This year they progressed to the semi-final only to be beaten by Budge and Mako after the Germans had won the first two sets.

It is this recent result which tempts one to believe that Henkel and von Cramm will win to-day. It was Budge who carried the Americans through to victory at Wimbledon, but one questions whether he is capable of doing it every time. Mako, though a fine doubles player, is a comparatively weak link, and it is an odds on certainty that if the Germans can obtain a two sets lead this afternoon they will repeat their Wimbledon blunder.

But even if the Americans lose this doubles match, there is one point which may go in their favour. If the encounter demands stiff five sets of play, Henkel will have to take the court first to-morrow afternoon against a refreshed Grant, while it is possible the German will be feeling a trifle jaded. This has more than once happened where one has two men Davis Cup teams. The strain on those two players is enormous, and the fittest is likely to crack under it.

Nevertheless this possibility cannot lessen the tremendous importance of winning to-day's doubles. If it goes to America one can rest

assured that America will be Britain's challengers; if Germany wins, her prospects of clinching the tie on the third day will be considerable.

DEFENDERS WARM UP

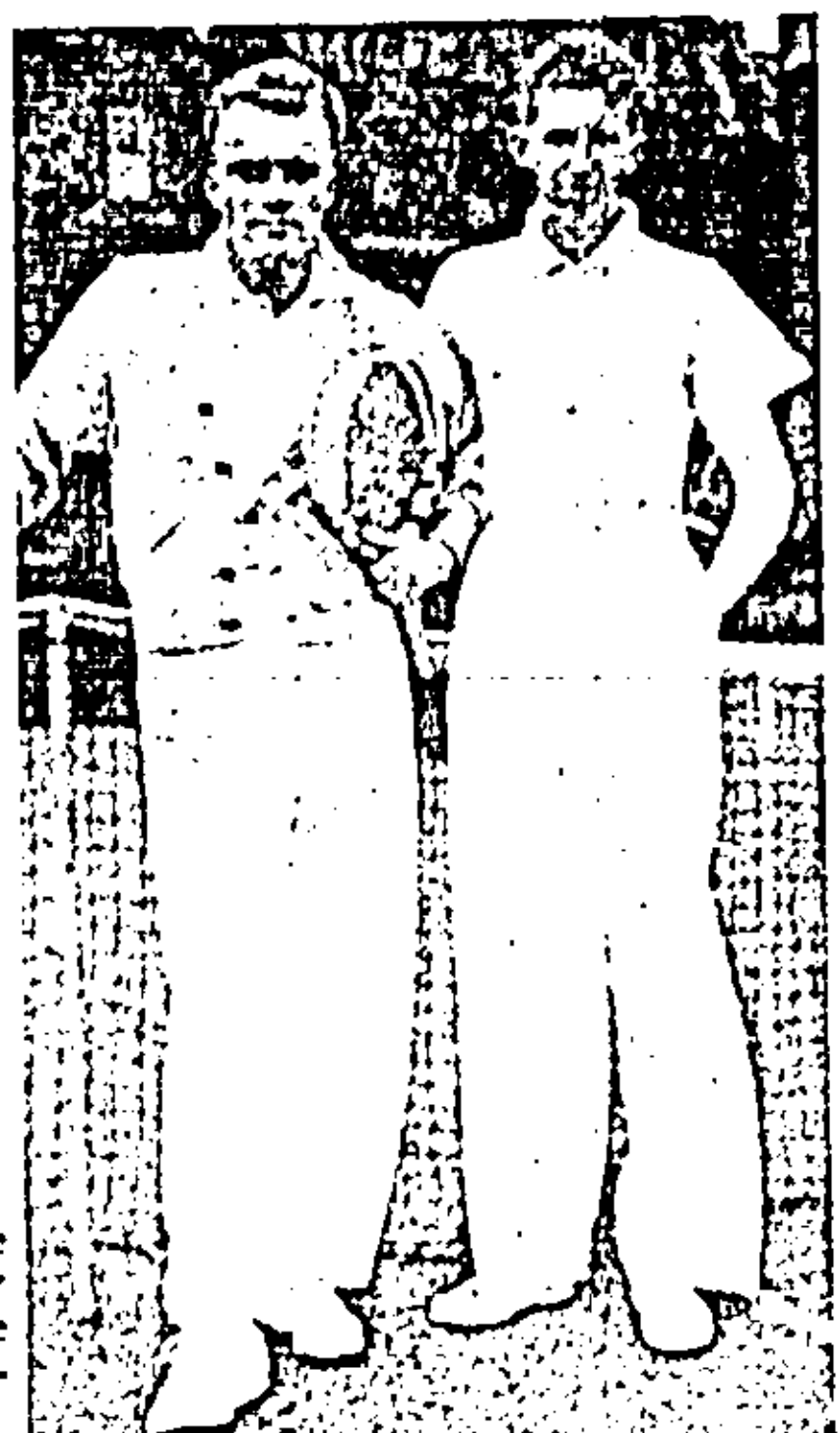
In the meantime, the British defenders of the Cup have been putting in some valuable and instructive preparation at Eastbourne, where they have completed a series of matches against the Australians. That Britain won by four to two is distinctly encouraging to her supporters.

The effect of these matches was to suggest that while Britain still possesses a potential cup winner in Austin, the situation so far as second string singles and the more important doubles, is by no means consoling. Britain tried out two combinations against Adrian Quist and Vivian McGrath. Both lost after five set matches. Wilde and Tuckey apparently made no better a combination than Wilde and Hare. If anything the last-named are probably preferable, as they have had considerable experience together, and it is well to remember that they figured in the 1936 Wimbledon final as well as reaching the quarter-final this year.

Mr. Roper Barrett will in all likelihood decide to risk Tuckey as second string singles, hoping that Austin can win two singles and that Wilde and Hare will rise to the occasion in the doubles.

Undoubtedly the most surprising feature of the England v. Australia match was the clean sweep made by England in the singles. Austin won two matches within losing a set, winding up a brilliant display by defeating Crawford 10-8, 6-4, 6-4. Tuckey overwhelmed John Bromwich and Hare scored a spectacular achievement by beating Crawford in five sets. If Britain had won at least one of the two doubles, they could have approached the Challenge Round with a fair amount of equanimity. Even so it is not unreasonable to believe Britain has a 50-50 chance of retaining the Cup.

IN KEY MATCH



Gene Mako and Donald Budge, who will figure in to-day's key match in the Davis Cup tie between United States and Germany.

BOWLED 'EM OUT



Copson, the Derbyshire bowler, who played havoc with Warwickshire on Saturday, helping to dismiss Wyatt and his colleagues for 28 runs, by taking eight for 11.

BIJOU BIOGRAPHY OF R.W.V. ROBINS

England's New Skipper Is Game's Livest Wire

England's new cricket captain against New Zealand, R. W. V. Robins, is probably the liveliest wire in the game. He is dynamic, keen, zealous, ardent, a genuine lover and student of cricket as a science, an art, and a history.

Thirty-one years of age (with a father still playing cricket every Saturday with the Boughton Hall club in Chester), Robins is the best all-round fielder in the world, a slow bowler who commands extraordinary fingerspin, and a batsman who combines a sound technical equipment with a saucy disposition to attack bowling with refreshing violence.

For some days he hesitated about accepting the Test captaincy against New Zealand. This task in itself chased him no diffidence, but its obvious pointer towards next season was a matter for careful consideration.

His business as partner in a firm of insurance brokers would not necessarily prevent him from giving the time to that exacting task against Australia, but there are other con-

siderations. For one thing, he would not desire to compete with his good friend G. O. Allen, should Allen be in the running next year to renew his leadership.

For another, the strain of the occasion is heavy. Captaincy takes a good deal out of Robins, who puts his whole heart into the task, infusing others with his own overwhelming keenness.

Many will say, on reading these words: "This is exactly the kind of captain we need for the coming contests with Australia."

Without any disparagement of G. O. Allen, of whom the same can be said, this is very true. Either would make an excellent leader, and it is to be hoped that Robins will take the plunge if Allen is not available.

Wimbledon, Day By Day

THE INVINCIBLE BUDGE

RELENTLESS WIMBLEDON MOOD

AUSTIN-TAKES TOO MUCH FOR GRANTED

(By H. S. Scrivenor)

London, June 25. Donald Budge was again in relentless mood at Wimbledon yesterday, even against so fine a player as C. Boussus, whom he beat, 6-1, 6-4, 6-2. The odds against anyone disputing his path to the final are long.

H. W. Austin, in a match which he won by 6-2, 4-6, 6-0, 6-6, ought not to have been as fully extended by the young Australian, J. Bromwich, as he was.

There is no doubt that Bromwich is a fine player. His defeat of Kirby has shown that, and there was no getting away from the fact that he was holding his own against Austin for two sets.

The third set Austin won to love and so seemed to make himself safe. He was not, though I think that he took too much for granted—one of those mistakes which often spoil good lawn tennis. He had to fight pretty hard to win the fourth set at 8-6, and Bromwich must have left the court well satisfied.

THE FIRST MATCH

The first match on the Centre Court lay between V. B. McGrath, Australia's champion, and J. Pallada, who is, I believe, Yugoslavia's No. 2. He must be pretty near to his compatriot, F. Puncec.

McGrath was the winner of a match in which both men, forcing the pace for all they were worth, drove and volleyed finely. We were given many thrills.

The first set was a curiosity, for Pallada, after leading 4-2 with a love game on his own service, lost the next two to love. Nevertheless he went out, after winning his own service for 5-4, at 6-4. Then McGrath had his turn, getting a service lead in the second set which took him out at 6-3. He sacrificed an even longer lead (4-0) before he won the third set at 7-5. In the fourth set Pallada was 2-0, but McGrath rather broke him up in the next two games and eventually romped home at 6-2—good work.

VON CRAMM TESTED

We saw an equally fine match on the Centre Court between Von Cramm and Yamagishi. Von Cramm won, 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4, but it was never easy to say where the German ace had the whip hand.

Von Cramm was attacking an opponent who counter-attacked without flinching and the volleying of both men was brilliant. I think I may say that there was just that little extra bit of solidity about Von Cramm's ground game, particularly on the backhand, which counts for so much.

Von Cramm won the first set at 6-4, after reaching 5-3, and the second also at 6-4 after 3-1, 4-2, and 5-3. Then came Yamagishi's turn to clinch a 4-2 lead against the service at 6-3. Von Cramm led 3-0 in the fourth set, allowed the Jap to catch him, 3-3, went ahead again to 5-3. After a long ninth game which Yamagishi eventually won, Von Cramm was out on the tenth, bidding with success for the fourth match point.

AMERICAN GIRLS BEATEN. In between the matches Mme. Mathieu and Miss Yorkie, a pair with a firmly established reputation, accounted for the two American girls, Miss Marble and Miss Winthrop, who, though not a really strong pair, cling remarkably well together.

J. H. Crawford may be said to have justified his right to be included among the seeded players, although for reasons which are quite intelligible, he was not. On Court 1 he beat F. Kukuljevic, one of Yugoslavia's thrustful three, 6-3, 6-2, 10-8. He was not seriously incommoded until the third set when, after catching up from 3-2, 4-3, and 5-4 down, he kept on losing the advantage game to Kukuljevic.

After 6-8 he won the Yugoslavian's service for 0-8 and went out on his own. That was that, but there was no doubt about the prowess of the Yugoslavian.

A really fine win was that of C. R. D. Tuckey and Miss Scriven in the Mixed Doubles against J. S. Olliff and Miss Jones by 6-1, 6-3. The match produced many good rallies, but Tuckey and Miss Scriven, who are accustomed to playing together, proved the stronger pair for that reason.

Incidents On Outside Courts

GRANT FALLS INTO TROUBLE AND OUT AGAIN

(From a Special Correspondent)

Score: B. M. Grant 2 sets, E. R. Avory 1 set. Grant leading 4-2, Avory having just picked up from 4-0. Grant, going for a ball deep to his forehand corner, slipped and

rolled over with a yelp of pain. For two or three minutes he rolled about in agony (it seemed). Umpire, linesmen and Avory rushed to his assistance and the general impression was that the match had come to an unfortunate end. Not a bit of it: in a few more minutes Grant, running gingerly on the damaged ankle, was collaring the few necessary points for the match. I have no hesitation in saying that Avory was the worse shaken of the two so far as mental results can be compared. Hard luck, Avory!

AVORY PICKS UP WELL. This happened in a late match on Court 2 after Avory had shown his aptitude for the slanted volley on the back hand in a good recovery from a bad start. During most of the second set and a whole of the third he did not make the common mistake of under-rating Grant's amazing powers of retrieving and, had his return of service been more certain, he would have been even better placed when the fourth set debacle occurred.

Earlier on in this court H. N. Lee had fallen to A. Lacroix, Belgium's first ranked player. Lee was rather off colour, it seemed to me, though Lacroix wisely gave him very little in the way of material for forehand "punches." When the chances did come the requisite power was not there, for of no stroke is it truer than of Lee's forehand slog that "l'appetit vient en mangant."

DELOFORD FIGHTS STRONGLY. Further casualties in the British ranks were the defeat of M. D. Deloford, C. M. Jones and G. E. Godsell by F. Parker, L. Hecht and D. Prens respectively. Of these the most satisfactory was Deloford's match for, after losing two quick sets, he went for his man with grand determination, winning the third at 7-5 and only losing the fourth at 6-8. Parker, surely the most impressive American ever seen at Wimbledon, has, I think, the effect of subduing the spirits of opponents, who, despite his youth, behave rather as if ex-

(Continued on Page 9.)

FOURTH DAY'S RESULTS

MEN'S SINGLES

THIRD ROUND

G. VON CRAMM (Germany) beat J. Yamagishi (Japan), 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4.
G. Mako (U.S.A.) beat Kuo Shih Kie (China), 5-7, 6-1, 2-6, 6-4.
J. H. Crawford (Australia) beat F. Kukuljevic (Yugoslavia), 6-3, 6-2, 10-8.
L. Sham (G.D.) beat J. Van den Eynde (Bel.), 6-2, 6-3, 7-5, 6-4.
H. W. AUSTIN (G.D.) beat J. Bromwich (Austl.), 6-2, 4-6, 6-0, 6-6.
A. Lacroix (Bel.) beat H. G. N. Lee (G.D.), 4-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-0.
B. M. GRANT (U.S.A.) beat E. R. Avory (G.D.), 6-3, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.
C. A. Steadman (N.Z.) beat M. Bernard (Fr.), 6-4, 6-2, 6-0.
D. Prens beat G. E. Godsell (G.D.), 6-4, 6-2, 6-0.
F. A. PARKER (U.S.A.) beat M. D. Deloford (G.D.), 6-0, 6-1, 5-7, 6-6.
C. E. Hare (G.D.) beat E. E. Fannin (S.A.), 6-3, 6-2, 10-8.
H. HENKEL (Germany) beat F. Puncec (Yugoslavia), 6-2, 6-2, 6-1.
R. A. Shayan (G.D.) beat F. Nakano (Japan), 6-3, 10-8, 6-3, 6-1.
V. B. MCGRATH (Austl.) beat J. Pallada (Yugoslavia), 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.
H. H. Hare (G.D.) beat C. M. Jones (G.D.), 6-0, 6-3, 6-3.
J. D. HUDGE (U.S.A.) beat C. Boussus (France), 6-1, 6-4, 6-2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

SECOND ROUND

MME. R. MATHEU and MISS A. M. YORKE beat Mrs. J. Mathieu and Miss K. Winthrop, 6-2, 6-4.
Mrs. V. Burr and Mrs. E. S. Law beat Mrs. R. Kraus and Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron, 6-3, 6-2.
Miss J. Jedrejowska and Miss S. Noel beat Mrs. M. B. Hobson and Miss A. A. Wright, 6-0, 6-2.
Miss V. K. King and Miss P. M. Weekes beat Mrs. T. J. Jarvis and Miss G. M. Southwell, 6-3, 6-4.

FIRST ROUND

MISS E. M. DEARMAN and MISS J. INGHAM beat Mrs. J. Pennycook and Mrs. D. Trentham, 6-2, 6-0.
Mrs. F. Freeman and Mrs. K. Southam beat Miss M. Stewart and Miss P. L. F. Thompson, 6-3, 6-2.
Mrs. C. M. B. Marriott and Miss M. Slaney beat Mrs. F. V. Fontes and Miss R. N. Lytle and Miss B. Nuthall beat Miss E. Horne and Mrs. R. G. MacIntosh, 6-0, 6-2.
Mrs. C. Boegner and Comtesse de la Valence beat Miss J. Marquis and Miss M. Riddell, 6-2, 6-0.
Mrs. E. Hollis and Mrs. G. Terwindt beat Miss M. M. Bray and Miss A. P. Cardinal, 7-5, 6-2.
Miss R. E. Lumb and Miss M. E. Lumb beat Miss P. O'Connell and Mrs. E. C. Peters, 6-0, 6-2.
Miss M. Healey and Miss D. E. Round beat Miss A. G. Curtis and Miss E. H. S. Dicken, 6-0, 6-2.
Mrs. R. E. Haylock and Mrs. J. S. Kirk beat Miss V. E. Scott and Miss M. Whelan, 6-0, 6-2.
Miss N. B. Brown and Miss R. Jarvis beat Miss B. M. Smith and Miss M. Trounce, 6-1, 6-2.
Miss A. E. L. McOstrich and Miss J. Saunders beat Miss F. M. Burton and Miss E. E. L. McOstrich, 6-0, 6-2.
Mrs. M. Couquerque and Mrs. M. Horn beat Mrs. A. L. Semmence and Miss J. Goss, 6-0, 6-2.
Mrs. C. P. Bruton and Miss S. G. Chuter beat Miss B. Ball and Mrs. K. Bowden, 6-0, 6-2.
Mrs. D. B. Andrus and Mrs. S. Henrotin beat Mrs. A. Lizana and Miss M. C. Scriven, 6-0, 6-2.
Miss M. Bauman and Mrs. W. Merricks beat Mrs. G. M. Myers and Miss A. V. Richardson, 6-2, 6-0.
MISS H. J. JACOBS and FRU. S. SPERLING beat Mrs. H. G. Bealey and Mrs. K. J. Underwood, 6-0, 6-2.

SECOND ROUND

Mrs. F. M. Strawson and Mrs. H. S. Ober beat Mrs. C. Myerscough and Miss J. Harman, 6-0, 6-2.
Mrs. M. R. King and Mrs. J. B. Pittman beat Mrs. J. N. C. Couper and Miss P. H. Morrison, 6-0, 6-2.
Miss R. M. Hardwick and Miss E. H. Harvey beat Miss S. Mayorga and Mrs. A. M. Mayorga, 6-0, 6-2.
MISS F. JAMES and MISS K. E. STAMMERS beat Mrs. H. G. Bealey and Mrs. D. A. Harrison, 6-0, 6-2.

MEN'S DOUBLES

FIRST ROUND

J. F. G. Lynght and P. V. V. Sherwood beat W. C. Chohoy and Van den Eynde, 7-5, 6-5, 1-6, 7-5, 6-4.

SECOND ROUND

H. G. N. Cooper and R. K. Tinkler beat R. F. Deeser-Clark and H. A. Coldham, 6-0, 6-2.
M. D. Deloford and L. Sham beat W. E. Attewell and E. S. Harrison, 6-3, 1-6, 6-2, 6-4, 7-6.

MIXED DOUBLES

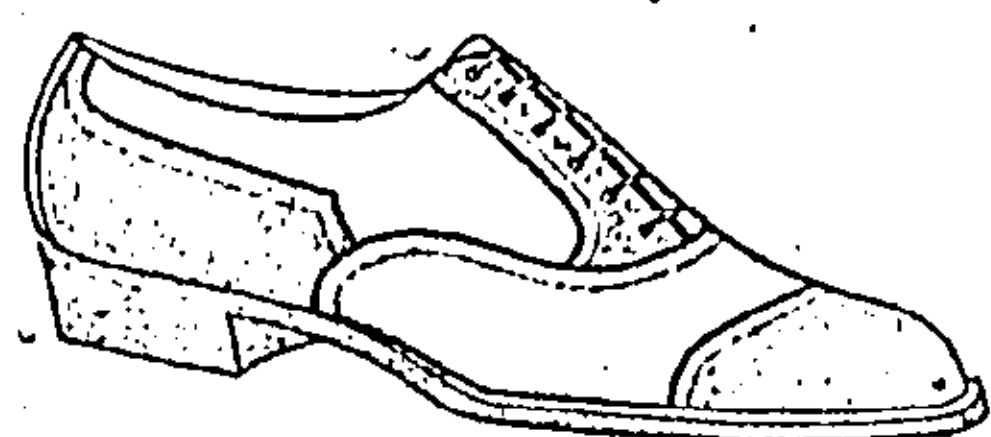
FIRST ROUND

V. G. Kirby and Miss M. Healey beat C. J. Schillman and Miss P. O'Connell, 6-1, 6-2.
F. Kukuljevic and Mrs. M. R. Couquerque beat M. E. Lucking and Miss G. K. Osborne, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2.
J. A. B. Collins and Mrs. K. Southam beat J. R. Sturgeon and Miss P. N. Morrison, 6-3, 6-4.
H. F. David and Mrs. J. B. Pittman beat H. N. Wright and Mrs. P. Knight, 6-7, 10-8.
D. Prens and Miss E. M. Dearman beat H. Plogmann and Mrs. E. Hollis, 6-1, 6-2.
C. H. E. Betts and Miss Y. J. Allnatt beat I. H. Wheatcroft and Mrs. I. H. Wheatcroft, 6-2, 6-2.
E. E. Fannin and Mrs. M. R. King beat G. von Metaxa and Mrs. M. Horn, 10-8, 6-4.
G. Mako and Miss J. Jedrejowska beat C. C. Fisher and Mrs. E. Macready, 6-1, 6-2.
E. J. Filby and Mrs. K. J. Underwood beat J. Jensen and Mrs. C. P. Bruton, 6-0, 6-2.
W. A. R. Collins and Mrs. R. G. MacIntosh beat W. Sabin and Miss K. Winthrop, 6-4, 7-5.

SECOND ROUND

C. R. D. Tuckey and Miss M. C. Scriven beat J. S. Olliff and Miss F. James, 6-1, 6-3.
M. Bernard and Mrs. S. Henrotin beat C. E. Hare and Miss V. K. King, 6-3, 6-1.
J. Yamagishi and Miss B. Nuthall beat R. C. Huseley and Mrs. R. Kraus, 6-2, 6-0.

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(Queen's Club Senior Coach)

.. Winning Shots in Tennis

THE basis of all tennis is the ground stroke. It is the most important of all strokes. The volley is useful, but it is not essential. You can get on without it, though you will never be a first-class player unless you can volley.

But you will never be a player at all unless you can look after the ground strokes.

Ground strokes do not mean just the hitting of the ball, either on forehand or backhand. They mean also the correct timing of the balls, and the sense which develops in a player as practice continues, which tells her where to send the ball and where to expect the return. All ground strokes should be taken as early as possible. That is to say, the oncoming ball should be struck at the height of its bound, or a little before, when you are quite comfortable about making the actual stroke.

The earlier the ball is struck the less time your opponent has to get ready for your return.

In timing the ball, footwork plays a great part, so it is quite in order to mention it in a chat about ground strokes.

Unless you get your feet right you can never get into position to hit the ball correctly. So the first thing to watch is the way you stand. Stand firm when striking the ball; never hop about, but always be supple.

DON'T get rigid. When waiting for a ball, stand on both feet but with the weight on the toes and the body inclined slightly forward, so as to be ready to run either forward, backwards, or to either side at a moment's notice.

Thus, if you have decided that you are going to take an oncoming ball on the forehand, you will go to meet it,

A control ground shot should be taken by the player who can use a forehand drive.



get in position with the left leg forward, weight on the right leg, and racket raised ready to strike the ball when it reaches the top of its bound. You will have judged the position to stand so that the ball reaches the top of its bound about opposite your left knee.

Then forward goes the racket and the weight from right to left foot, the ball is struck and you are off again, swinging round to face the net with the weight on your toes.

One should never be at rest on a court, always be on the move even if it is only a few inches at a time. Once stand rigid and you are liable to be caught off balance by a fast ball, or even have to take it "on the wrong

foot." That is with the wrong foot forward.

Never take a ball while you are on the move. This golden rule cannot always be kept, I know, but it should be adhered to as far as possible.

If you have to run for a ball, stop momentarily with the correct foot forward (left for forehand, right for backhand), hit the ball and then go on again.

THIS momentary stop makes all the difference. It gives you time and allows you to control the shot. It is much more difficult to control the ball if you try to hit while actually running across the court.

Make both racket and body do the work. The swing of the body forward while making the shot puts a great deal of power into the stroke. Don't be impetuous. Wait for the ball rather than run into it. And don't look at the net while you make a stroke. That



Forehand grip—Note how fingers are "wrapped" round the handle of the racket.

is what so many players do. You know where it is, and have seen it as the ball came towards you. As you watch the ball right on to your racket, then follow it with your eyes as it goes back to the other side.

A great deal of trouble in court comes from over-eagerness. Players rush to the ball, get too close to it and have to make a cramped shot. The ball should be well away from the body so that the arm has a free sweep.

ALL ground shots should be taken from behind the service line if possible. Which is another way of saying that you should never get caught with a ball which has to be taken off the ground if it bounces between the net and your service line. Any ball that bounces there is really a subject for volleying, or half volleying.

That is why it is essential to keep either fairly well behind the service line or within about two yards of the net. Don't wander about like so many people do on or near the service line. That spells disaster.

If you have to run in for a short ball go on up to the net afterwards, unless you have made a weak return, when it is safer to move back for the baseline as quickly as you can.

In all ground shots except the half volley, keep the head of the racket up above the wrist. And don't cultivate a chop stroke as your normal return.

This shot is useful if well done, and if used against people who make too much capital of straight drives, and to use on slow courts. But normally the hard, straight drive is the shot to practise.

One of the most telling ground shots is the straight drive near the "tram lines." But you can only do this if you

yourself are close to these lines. Angle shots across the court are good; practice sending them with full length. Hit for the corners of the base line. A full length ball is twice as deadly as the short half-court ball. It keeps your opponent back and on the defensive, and gives you a chance to get to the net to cut off his or her returns.

A valuable ground shot is the lob. It has often got a player out of an awkward corner when he has been pressed and has his opponent up at the net, or coming up to the net.

The lob should be deep rather than high. Aim for the baseline. A high, slow lob will risk a kill by the other player, and in any case will give him or her time to get back to the baseline to return it.

A lob that just clears the player will cause a lot of trouble, and will very likely win the point outright if it is a "baseline."

CLOSE OF PLAY CRICKET

The feature of the opening day's play of the present County Cricket Championship programme was the dismissal of Warwickshire in their first innings by Derbyshire at Derby for 28 runs. W. Copson was responsible for the debacle, taking eight wickets for 11 runs.

The following were the scores at close of play to-day:

Lord's.—Gloucestershire 200; Middlesex 225 for six (D. Compton 100 not out).

Oval.—Lancashire 221; Surrey 149 for one.

Westcliff.—Essex 105; Glamorgan 210 for five.

Malden.—Sussex 450 (John Langridge 105); Kent eight for none.

Hinckley.—Leicester 119 and seven for two; Worcester 141.

Nottingham.—Notts 283 for seven v. Yorkshire (A. Staples' Benefit).

Rushden.—Hampshire 228; Northants 79 for five.

Derby.—Warwickshire 28 (W. Copson eight for 11) and 81 for two; Derbyshire 227.

Glasgow.—Scotland 237; New Zealand 145 for four.—*Reuter.*

WOMEN'S MATCH

The Southern District made a good start in their match against the Australian Women's cricket eleven to-day, scoring 170 for one wicket.

Miss Hyde was in great form and contributed 103 not out.—*Reuter.*

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MURDER CHARGE

At the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, before Mr. E. Hlmworth, Koo Wah-tak and Leung Wong appeared on remand on a charge of murdering that late Mr. David Chan Sze, managing director of the Sincere Co. Ltd., and were remanded until Thursday at 2.30 p.m.

BOWLING TO-DAY BETTER THAN EVER, DECLARES KNIGHT

London. D. J. Knight, the famous Surrey amateur, who has returned to county cricket after an absence of 11 years, has some remarkable views on the modern game.

His first impression made after playing in one or two games was the astounding accuracy of the opening new-ball bowlers.

In the old days, he maintained, a full toss or a rank bad ball in the opening overs was a frequent occurrence. Now he has discovered that it is far more difficult to score

a potential world beater and his actual hitting of the ball cannot be bettered in the tournament. He is always a delight to watch. Despite his match-playing deficiencies he saved one match-point with a back-hand drop volley of the kind one long remembers.

INDIA TO RE-ENTER DAVIS CUP CONTEST

The Indian Lawn Tennis Association has decided to enter a team for next year's Davis Cup contests, it is announced from Calcutta. The desire to raise the standard of lawn tennis in India, and it is realised that this can only be done through competition with the best of the world's players.

It is three years since India last played for the Davis Cup, losing to Switzerland in the first round. India was a regular competitor in the 'Twenties, when the Fyzees and Slem were at the height of their powers.

WIMBLEDON DAY BY DAY

(Continued from Page 8.)

pecting a lecture from a don. When once DeLoford discovered that this atmosphere meant nothing worth worrying over he gained immensely in effectiveness, and another meeting between the two might end differently.

THREE BRITISH WINS

To turn to the brighter side, three of our young men accompanied H. W. Austin into the last sixteen brackets, each of them at the expense of an overseas player. C. E. Hare put out E. E. Fannin of South Africa, L. Sham defeated J. van den Eynde (Belgium) and R. A. Shays's victim was the Japanese, F. Nukano.

Hare was thoroughly businesslike in his first two sets against Fannin who could not avoid his immense reach at the net, but the third set, with alternating one-game leads, was sporadic. Fannin's ground strokes are neatly placed, but as yet so meek and mild that his deft and well-angled volleying gets little scope.

TO MET CRAWFORD

Sham, lucky in the draw for his first two rounds, yesterday played with sufficient incisiveness to break up Van den Eynde's methodical game and may be said to have earned the distinction of a match against J. H. Crawford. To the merit of his defeat of Nukano Shays can bring reinforced confidence from the consideration that the Japanese had beaten C. R. Harris (U.S.A.) and F. Quintavalle (Italy).

G. Mako, not very highly thought of as a singles player in the United States, might, without any rudeness being intended, be accused of "dropping a brick" in beating K. S. Kho. The Chinese Davis Cup captain only needs high-class practice to become

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THE GREATEST THING IN LIFE

Views Collected By
Lillie Ross Clyno

IN a popular novel I read recently the following paragraph—

"The love of a man for a woman, and a woman for a man may be the most powerful, but it is neither the best nor the noblest thing in life. It is a purely personal thing between two people. These two people are often the only ones who benefit by it, therefore it must be based on selfishness. Love may be the greatest of human emotions for those two, but to the world at large it is sometimes comic and occasionally tragic."

Here now I give the views of several eminent people on what they regard as the greatest thing in life. Robert Blatchford—Should I not be justified in saying "Life" and vanishing with a flick like a harlequin jumping through a shop window? Never mind, I will behave like a gentleman. Though, mind you, your question "What is the greatest thing in life?" is the kind of question in life? "What is the greatest thing in life?" is the kind of question for which the largest circulators offer a prize of 1,000 guineas, a grand piano, and a ticket for the dog show.

The greatest thing in life? I might say happiness; but I feel that what a fellow like Hitler would regard as happiness would make me feel I ought to be hanged.

And you know as well as I do that the thing one man covets another despises. A politician may perhaps think the greatest thing in life would be Cabinet rank. I leave him to supply why.

What is the greatest thing in life? It's like asking a man which are the best hundred books, or who is the greatest fool in Germany. There are many great things in life; for instance, marriage. Being married is a wonderful thing. It is a fulfilling thing, a thing enduring and lovely to know and to remember. And why is it all that it is? Simply because men are men and women are women and marriage is a natural fulfilment.

Friendship! The man or woman who has friends is rich in great possessions.

But for a woman? Perhaps the right hat, the right lipstick, a brilliant son, a beautiful daughter, a rich, good-natured, foolish husband, or better yet, the lady next door. Oh, no! You know. The greatest thing in life is the belief that you have got it better than they know the other fellow hasn't.

Health Before All

Marjorie Bowen—I think the greatest thing in life is health (as far as one can make such a generalisation) is health—in which I include perfect senses. A physical handicap requires more heroism to overcome than most of us can manage, and there is none of life's blessings that is not marred by ill-health, or inadequate senses—light, hearing, &c. Next in importance I would put money—and for such the same reasons, persistent poverty is too severe a handicap for any but a saint or a hero to overcome, and lack of sufficient means to lead a reasonably easy existence must infringe and poison most human beings.

Ian Hay—Shall we say rather more work than one can comfortably do, and health to do it?

Ruth Fry—I believe that the greatest thing in life is the love of God. Without the anchor of a sense of our relationship to the Divine I feel life loses its peace and inner happiness. Our love of God is the inspiration to make our lives the most beautiful and the best possible, to conquer self and to love and serve our fellow men.

That, briefly, is my conviction of the greatest thing in life—the greatest possession, that man—or woman—can have.

Sir Dan Godfrey—I think the greatest things in life are true friendship which bears the test of adversity, and a love of Christian truth which enables us to "do unto others as we would wish other to do to us."

Love, the Builder

Professor A. M. Low—I still think the greatest thing in life is love. Not the "love" of the admirable, the enviable, or of expensive restaurants or films or novels, but the real, honest-to-goodness article. Do not let us imagine for a moment that it is a function of Jim or Angelina alone. I mean love that built the world. The love which makes passions animals and makes the universe go forward instead of backward.

If there is a power, which controls every invention, every brigade, every war, every art, every flower, is it not a great thing? There is I think nothing else worth having. All the good things are free when they last, like air, sunshine and beauty. Even peace is a matter of love if it is to be obtained without the aid of twelve-inch guns and poison gas. I think that love is the only permanent thing of time. I believe that good thought is mostly love, and that no more be destroyed than any other form of positive energy.

I could argue that money, power, and one's self are the greatest things



THE CANNIBAL SMILE

"Some men are noted flesh-toters... the natives recognise a peculiar greasy look about the eyes which characterises such men."

From "Savage Civilization," by Tom Harrison, published by Gollancz, which will be reviewed to-morrow.

WOMEN

WOMEN WHO WORK

By Joan Beauchamp (Lawrence and Wishart, 2s. 6d.)

THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN THE U.S.A.

By G. N. Serebrennikov (Gollancz, 7s. 6d.)

WOMEN WHO WORK is a challenge to complacency; a shock for all those who comfortably believe that women's emancipation was achieved with a single stroke and Lady Astor's election to the House of Commons. This is a factual record of exactly what women have achieved in factory and office, shop and home. And a grim record it is.

There are pictures of women working not to the legal limits but to the limits of human endurance (and the infrequent visits of factory inspectors); doing men's work for half men's pay; in the familiar "blind alley" jobs, struggling to maintain output on point and timing systems.

Pay? Women workers in Lancashire do well to get 30s. a week, running six looms. In engineering, for the same sum, they do the work for which skilled men were formerly paid 15s. A shop manager's daughter home 10s. every Friday. A kitchen worker's pay packet is a princely 12s. 1d.

Hours? Fifty, sixty, seventy a week. No wonder they "fall asleep on the bus" home.

There are 24,000,000 women and girls in Britain; 10,000,000 of them housewives, 6,000,000 of them doing some kind of paid work. And because the proportion of women to men employed has increased tremendously since the war, those 6,000,000 are a social problem of first importance for all who work.

Ms. Beauchamp shows what the problem is—the exploitation to be ended, the improved conditions to be fought for—and some methods of solving it. *Women Who Work* is an invitation to action as well as a human document.

Mr. Serebrennikov's is a more cheerful book. Equality of rights, equality of pay—in a word, substantial economic independence—is now the heritage of millions who, in Teatist days, could never hope to leave the "stupefying atmosphere" of the kitchen. Not even the masses of statistics which Mr. Serebrennikov uses can dim this story of high endeavour.

S. E. R. W.

THE PERFECT SCHOOLBOY

By A SCHOOLMASTER

I DON'T mind whether a boy is if they find that their work, however what is called clever, or whether sympathetic, is absolutely unhe is merely averagely successful, rewarded by any attempt at self-but there are one or two qualities help on the part of the boy, there is that I consider are essential to the perfect schoolboy. And I think that if you asked a number of school-masters their opinion, they would tell you that most of the characteristics of their ideal pupils are in my list.

Very well, then, my perfect schoolboy—

Must be responsive. School-masters are but human after all, and

in life; none of them would be much good unless they were obtained for something greater. The quaintest point of all is that everyone knows I am right in this discussion, but very few have the courage to give anything away unless they are quite sure of making a successful bargain; that is why fools say that love is selfish.

Havelock Ellis—I think those are right in putting love among the greatest things in life. Many people expect too much of life.

Sir Ben Turner—The greatest thing in life is love. Loving your fellow man. Nothing surpasses it. It comforts old folk, it helps the young, and it is a blessing all round. Gilbert Frankau—Love and Sol- vency are the two greatest things which make life worth living.

Sir Harry Lauder—Love and Good-health. We cannot enjoy love without good-health, nor can we derive the real personal joy which good-health should bring if we have not love in our hearts.

BOOKS

OF THE WEEK

Edited by Roger Pippett

MEN-LIZARDS

WAR WITH THE NEWS
By Karel Capek
(Allen and Unwin, 7s. 6d.)

THEY were about a yard high, with the faces of grotesque children and lizards' tails. They swam in the sea and stayed to and fro on their hind legs on land, making a queer hissing noise. And at first—men found them friendly little creatures...

An old Dutch captain saw them on an island off Sumatra. He taught them how to open pearl-oysters—and grew quite sentimental over them. "They are very good and sensible," he would say. "When you tell them something they sit up and take notice like a dog when it listens to its master. ... If only the sharks wouldn't go for them!"

He went on tour with them. "Captain von Tsch and His Trained News" made a great sensation. Film magazines took their possibilities. The Press adopted them. "Men-Lizards" would say. "Have News Got a Future?" And so on and so on.

Then an international syndicate exploited them as cheap labour. They were extremely useful, building dams, breaking rocks, dredging harbours and making canals. Remarkably adaptable, these news. And remarkably profitable to their owners.

Economists waxed lyrical. "Never in the history of mankind has so much been produced, built and paid out as in the great News Era. The whole future of the world lies in the continuous increase of production and consumption. Therefore there must be still more News to produce and to devour still more."

But even a new can turn. And men were disturbed when a learning, highly organised and lethal submarine world attacked them with the slogan, "More Water for News to Live In!" Disturbed and then terrified at the news

MISFIRE

KINGDOM COME
By Rupert Croft-Cooke
(Jarrolds, 7s. 6d.)

WHAT is personality? What is charm? Mr. Croft-Cooke's hero was sufficed with both. He was a film star adored by millions, until he could bear the publicity no longer and fled to a remote village in the Andes.

Strangely enough, the famous charm, didn't work there. Who was this queer young man, his neighbours asked? What did he want? What was he up to, anyway?

As many of them had skeletons in their cupboards, the disturbance caused by this newcomer in their relatively quiet lives rapidly hardened into suspicion. He must be a police spy, trying to trap them into fatal admissions.

So, when, to their amazement, he climbed a mountain peak, they engineered an accident to get rid of him. He was saved, but it was a thoroughly disillusioned man who returned from his treacherous Eden to the comparative safety of London and Hollywood.

A well-told tale with an unusual theme.

R. P.

of massacres, subduences and mass lardons to the land. It was war with the news with a vengeance. And then I must leave Mr. Capek to finish his story. He is in great form in this tale, which stages the first idea that has struck him since he invented those Robots in *R.U.R.* Quietly and almost quizzically, he sets his news swimming and toiling and destroying until at last all you can hear is "an immense dark swirling of rising waters."

And, because he is an author with a social conscience, he has written a great satire as well. For mankind's self-complacent comments on the news, expressed in a range which covers most of our civilised activities, are devastating comments on making itself.

It is as though Mr. Wells had re-written *Penguin Island*. A thrilling, scientific nightmare—and a tremendous warning.

R. P.

LORE of the LAND

GREAT FARMERS
By J. A. Scott Watson and May Elliot Hobbs
(Schoyn and Blount, 12s. 6d.)

HERE is a veritable cavalcade of eighteenth and nineteenth century agricultural history. These were the people, attractive and picturesque, who laid out the contours of the present countryside, the size and shape of our fields, hedges and ditches, crops and cattle.

In 1720 Richard Tomkins, yeoman descendant of an impoverished Royalist family, was gathered to his fathers and left, by his last will and testament, to his son Benjamin, "one cow called Silver and her calf."

From then until 1859, when Richard Tomkins' great-grand-daughters finally dispersed the herd, there was continuous careful selection for those qualities that have since made the white-headed Hereford breed world-famous.

Then there is the fascinating story of that Zeeland, Cornelius Vermuyden, who braved the sea to drain the Fens. By 1642 Vermuyden writes that the Fens were "so far improved that there were about 40,000 acres then sown with colesseed, wheat and other winter grain, besides innumerable quantities of sheep and cattle and other stock, where never any had been before."

And what of the tales behind the coming of the first agricultural machines, of men like Jethro Tull, who brought in the corn drill towards the end of the eighteenth century? What neighbours' scorn and ridicule he had to live down! Even a century and a half later, innovation is still suspect in our rural areas.

And who had heard before about courageous George Hope, the Lothian farmer, who, against his interests, so they thought at the time, gave Cobden and Bright all the practical facts for

ATTEMPT

NO ESCAPE
By Randall Swingle
(Chatto and Windus, 7s. 6d.)

RANDALL SWINGLE is a modern poet. Like others of his kind, he has heard "the still, sad music of humanity." He knows that writing poetry is not merely a business. Consequently his first novel is not just a pretty pattern. It is concerned with vital modern problems.

As he gets older, should become discriminating, and cultivate a liking for learning for its own sake. I admit that such an attitude can be encouraged by enlightened teaching.

Nicknames

Should not be afraid of me. After all, in many cases a schoolmaster is not so much older than the oldest of his pupils, and has a far better recollection of his school days than is commonly supposed. It is disconcerting to be approached as if one were a being of different clay from ordinary run of men, and while I deprecate undue familiarity, I prefer my pupils to regard me as an adviser as well as a teacher.

Should use my nickname, since it gives him a feeling that he is somehow getting on equal terms with me, but should always be under the fond impression that I haven't the faintest idea what the nickname is.

Should above all not try to ingratiate himself with me. It puts me in an embarrassing position and himself in a dangerous one, that is if schoolboys are the same towards "suckers-up" as they were in my day!

Must not be perfect!

COUPLE

THE BRIMMING LAKE
By Ashley Smith
(Eyre and Spottiswoode, 7s. 6d.)

MAGNUS HAGERTY was a Socialist—and he let everybody know it. He talked and preached incessantly. There was no escaping that stream of propaganda.

At last he was rewarded, by being brought from his home in Yorkshire to a municipal job in East London. Now both London and Magnus would begin to look up. But the work was clerical, to which a man of his energy was unsuited.

Ever since Magnus had entered the grey buildings which housed the municipal offices a feeling of worthlessness had possessed him. That was incidental on the bodilessness of his task, the abstraction of his functions, but now deeper processes were calling, not only into his office hours, but into his life and sense of values.

But his wife, Delirde? Once a comfortable housewife, concerned only with her home, her husband and her child, ignominy and unvalued idealism gradually penetrated to her. His cloudy vision became to her a practical plan.

It brought her death in childbirth, but it repaid her that there is purpose and meaning in life.

A novel that is passionately felt and full of close observation of a side of working class life which is seldom noticed. And a haunting study of two people who might easily pass in the street—two characteristic though individual drops in the brimming lake of a modern city.

R. P.

their victorious campaigns against the Corn Laws?

But Hope lived to found the fortunes of the seed potato, and to die honoured as one of Scotland's ever-pioneering farmers.

You can see John Bezzels, the herdsman, who, when asked by Queen Victoria how it came about that his torrid Angus prize-winner looked so fit, answered, "Just heather bloom, heather bloom." Herdsman then, and herdsman now, have never given their feeding secrets away.

Amos Cruickshank, the sober old quaker farmer, patriarch of the beef Shorthorn cattle breed, Gilbey of Eilsenham, the horse lover, Bates of Kirkcubbin, the breeder of a wonder strain in cattle. And a picturesque quartet of medieval Oxfordshire labourers. They all weave in and out of this chronicle as contributors to our distinctive rural heritage.

This book is not the dry bones of modern marketing schemes nor a mere record of fat stock prices. Having such a vast gallery of rustic and farm-labourers to draw on, even the non-agriculturalist will revel in its pages.

JOHN MORGAN.

IRON RATIONS

A startled surgeon in Bombay recently fished the following items from the stomach of a Hindu patient:

Eighteen penknives.
Two door keys.
Five flat steel blades.
Three naked knife-blades.
Four steel hooks.
Two steel loops.
The sides of two knives.
A number of small steel rivets.

The patient was a magician who for fifteen years had made his living performing before India's nabobs. One of his acts was the swallowing of penknives which he disgorged later privately.

A few months ago he discovered that he was a stay-down-strike victim. Though deserted by his regurgitative skill, he continued performing, but soon complained of gastric uneasiness. X-rays revealed the source of his trouble and an laparotomy was done. Now minus his hardware and recuperating from a twelve stitches incision, the Hindu plans hopefully to return to his magic.

1,200 ITEMS OF HARDWARE

The real records for odd stomach contents, however, are held by amateurs who do their swallowing non-professionally.

In five days time, while she worked in the notions department of a New York store, Miss Mabel Wolf swallowed exactly 1,203 items of hardware.

When she felt depressed, she said, she cheered herself up by indulging in a little nut-and-bolt snack.

Finally, after one week of hardware lunch, she began to feel pains in her stomach. In March 1934 she went to King's County Hospital, Brooklyn, where an operation was performed with the following inventory:

500 pins, upholstery
144 carpet tacks.
2 chair tacks.
1 round-headed thumb tack.
46 small screws.
6 medium screws.
1 hook-shaped coat-hanger.
30 small bolts.
47 larger bolts.
3 nuts.
1 piece of wire.
20 pieces of glass.
1 tescup handle.
The collection was put on display for incredulous medical students, mute testimony to the resilience of the human stomach.

The hardware had been consumed five years before the operation, according to the attending surgeon. Meanwhile, the patient had been doctoring herself with various medicines. Recovery was uneventful, the only preposition being rest and a more orthodox diet.

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| Pres. Hoover | Noon | Aug. 7 | | Pres. McKinley | Midnight | Aug. 27 | |
| Pres. Lincoln | Midnight | Sept. 7 | | Pres. Grant | Midnight | Sept. 10 | |
| Pres. Coolidge | Noon | Sept. 18 | | Pres. Jackson | Midnight | Sept. 24 | |
| Pres. Wilson | 8.00 a.m. | Oct. 6 | | Pres. Jefferson | Midnight | Oct. 8 | |

| EUROPE, NEW YORK AND BOSTON | | | | MANILA THE MOST FREQUENT SERVICE | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------|--|
| Via Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Suez Canal, Naples, Genoa and Marseilles. | | | | Next Sailings. | | | |
| Pres. Harrison | 8.00 a.m. | Aug. 1 | | Pres. Jackson | 8.00 p.m. | July 24 | |
| Pres. Polk | 8.00 a.m. | Aug. 15 | | Pres. Harrison | 8.00 a.m. | Aug. 1 | |
| Pres. Pierce | 8.00 a.m. | Aug. 29 | | Pres. Tatt | Midnight | Aug. 3 | |
| Pres. Van Buren | 8.00 a.m. | Sept. 12 | | Pres. Jefferson | 8.00 p.m. | Aug. 7 | |
| Pres. Garfield | 8.00 a.m. | Sept. 26 | | Pres. Hoover | 8.00 p.m. | Aug. 13 | |
| Pres. Hayes | 8.00 a.m. | Oct. 10 | | Pres. Polk | 8.00 a.m. | Aug. 15 | |

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES

AMERICAN MAIL LINE

FEDDER BUILDING—HONG KONG. CANTON BRANCH—21, FRENCH CONCESSION.

NEXT SAILINGS

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To Italy "Victoria" Aug. 21.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS

Validity 100 days at greatly reduced cost allowing 2½ months stay in Europe. Special concessions to 1st and 2nd class travellers to London.

Fares to Venice, Trieste, Genoa and Return. £132, £88, £60.

Special Two Months' Round Trip Tickets At Reduced Rates

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|-------------|-----|-----|-----|
| To BOMBAY | £44 | £25 | £21 |
| " COLOMBO | £41 | £22 | £19 |
| " SINGAPORE | £18 | £13 | £11 |
| " SHANGHAI | £12 | £9 | £6 |

ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued at Special Reduced Rates in connection with all the Trans-Pacific & Trans-Atlantic Conference Lines. "ITALIA" LINE Agents for the sale of through and independent tickets to North, Central and South American ports via Italy.

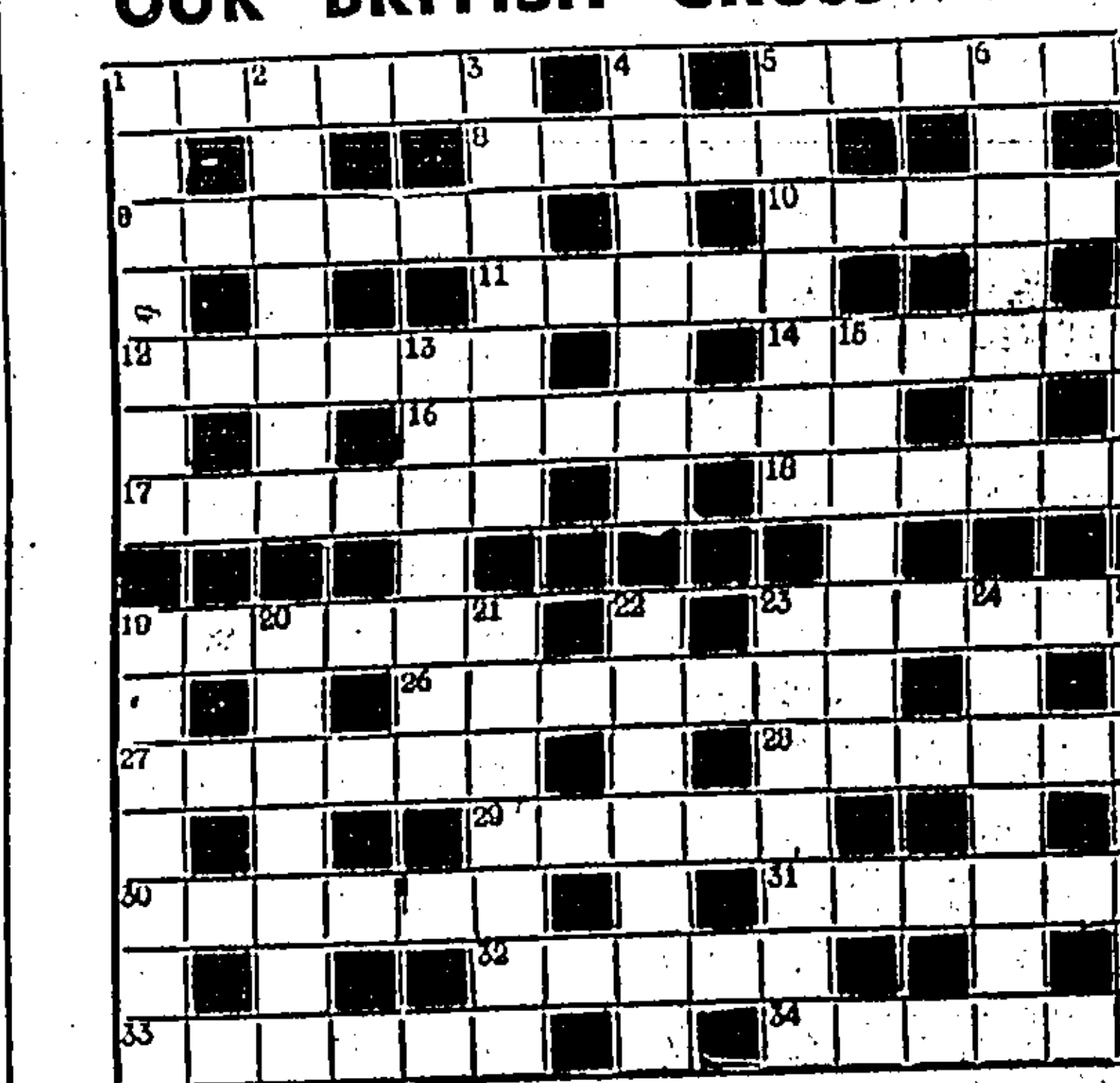
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON—23days—Special facilities for despatch by train of heavy baggage with liberal free allowance. INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS with the Dollar Lines on very favourable conditions.

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OUR BRITISH CROSSWORDS



ACROSS

- Here's a nation devoid of heart, and that last touch that means so much.
- A scarf gives rise to a brawl.
- An age looking back.
- "Though on pleasure she was bent, she had a mind."
- (Cowper's John Gilpin.)
- How one can make oneself.
- Fare like an earless boat and a doctor with one little foot.
- Where mistakes are freely acknowledged.
- A half a dozen in nine inches may mean trouble for your gae.
- No heart can produce a second one.
- E.g., Melba.
- Letter (mag.).
- Might like your hand as an alternative to a case.
- A rush, or you may think it so when you pay it.
- Day-beam.
- One kind of edition.
- Floors.
- There's a brief autumnal opening to this composition.
- One of a European race.
- A game lot.
- This 31 Across sounds rather an indefinite hour for a singer.
- Have they wardrobe?
- No dole for such a smpleton.

DOWN

- More than love.
- Sitting on the fence.
- A War Minister of the past.
- Turn aside.
- The roue and the tennis player may be in it (2 words, 4 and 3).
- A light sailing-vessel.
- According to Antony, ambition should be made of this stuff.
- They'll give you fits—perhaps!
- Always looking forward to things.
- In all his glory.
- Numbers, for example, in Bury.
- Back-answers.
- Anything from a duel to an assembly for worship.
- A vessel that ends like a ship.
- Taken away.
- All that makes a thing what it is.

Saturday's Solution:

ROUNDHEAD TRAMP
LIBERAL NERVOUS
BETTER CANNONS
SNAPMARIASIDE
GAMMUTTS
TUESDAY GRAZE
HILF
PIPOO PYRAMID
NIBBLING YAW
GOOD BALOPOGEE
UFTAGEETEA
MEETING MARINE
MABEETL
YANKS DROMEDARY

KINOW

AIR-CONDITIONED THEATRE

● FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY ●
DAILY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

ROARING ACROSS THE SCREEN

WITH ALL THE FURY OF A TROPICAL TYPHOON!



● ALSO LATEST CARTOON IN TECHNICOLOR ●
"POOR LITTLE ME"

TO-MORROW - "THE THIRTEENTH CHAIR"
M.G.M. Picture with MADGE EVANS - HENRY DANIELL

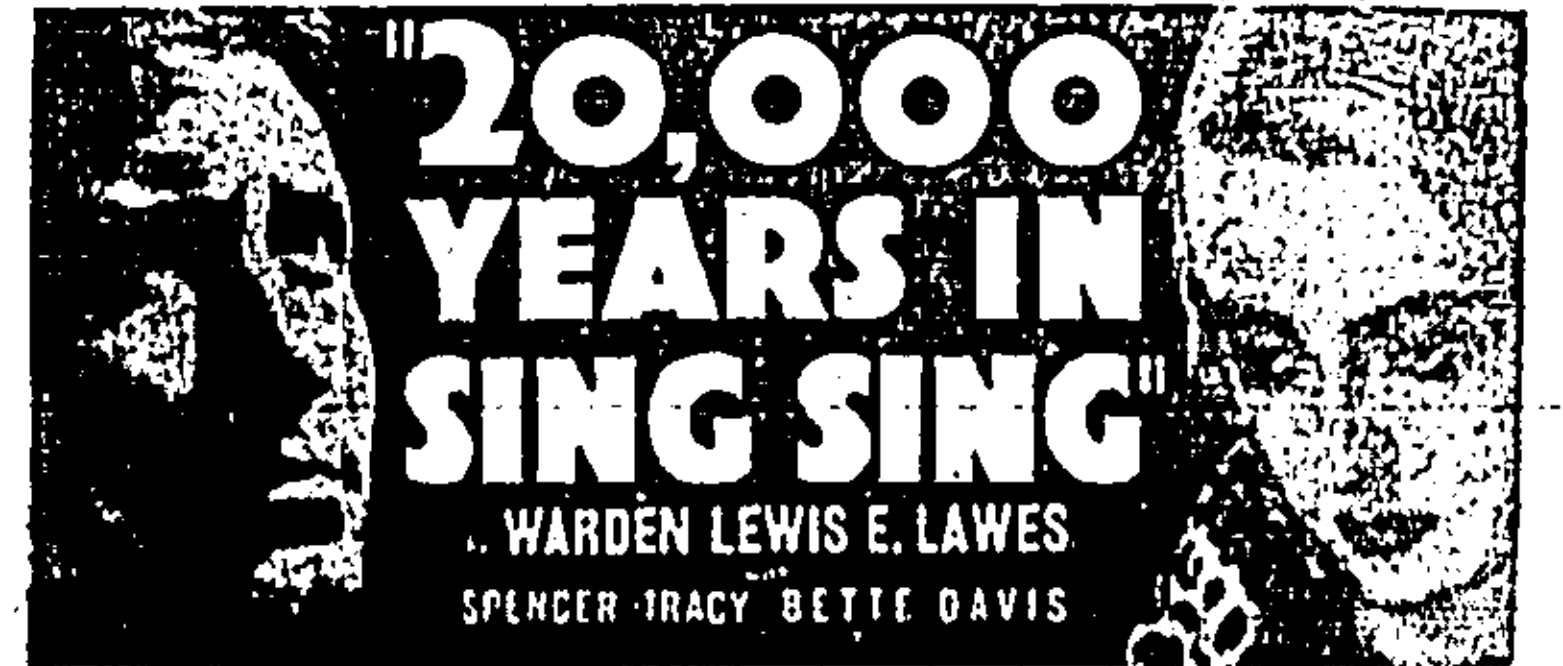
ORIENTAL

LAST 4 TIMES TO-DAY

A GREAT SHOW OF LAUGHTER AND RHYTHM!
The screen's scrappiest lovers in the season's snappiest hit! It's got romance, comedy, spectacle and a dynamite-laden climax that's a scream.



SPECIAL - TO-MORROW - ONE DAY ONLY
SENSATIONAL THRILL—PACKED PRISON STORY!
A blazing background for a heart-gripping story.

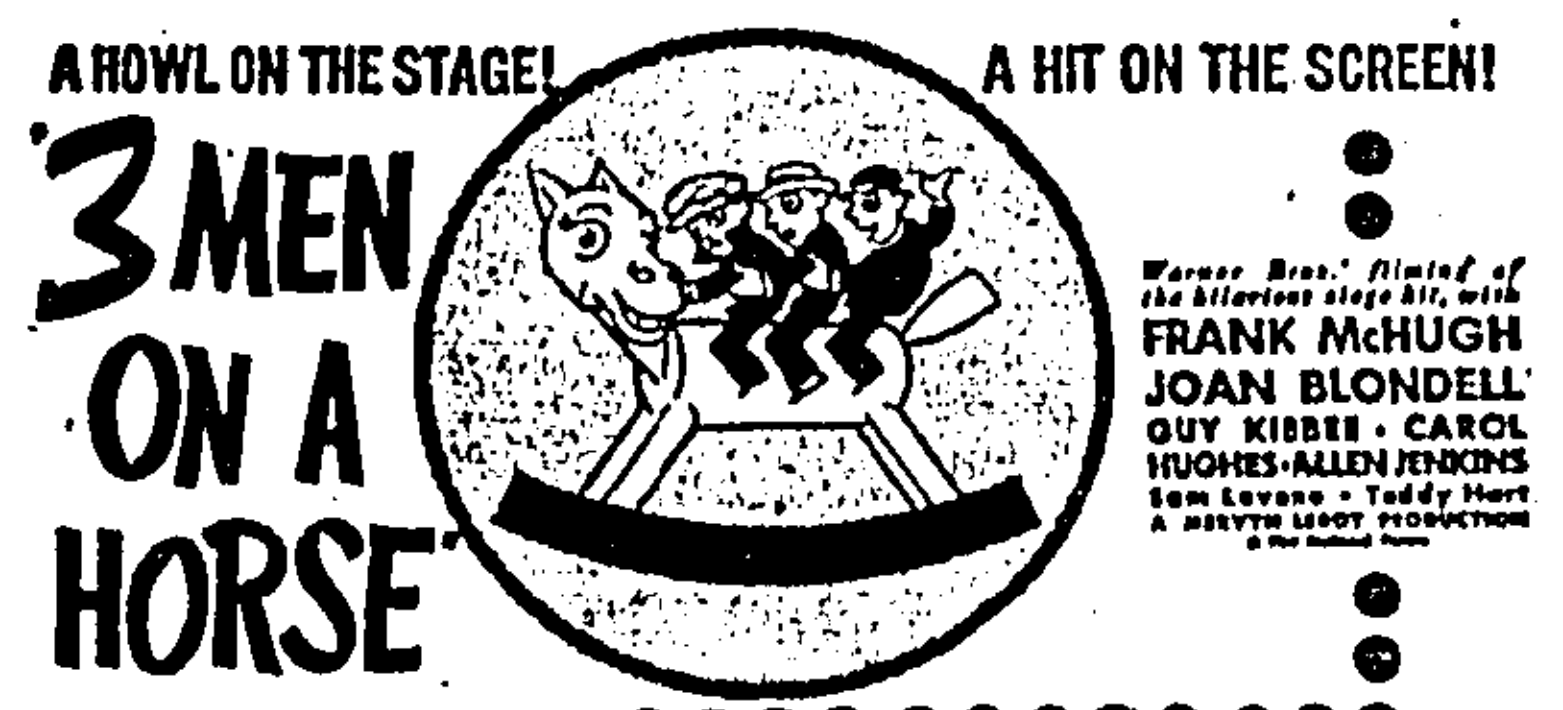


● MATINEES: 20c-30c ● EVENINGS: 20c-30c-50c-70c ●

MAJESTIC

THEATRE

● FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY ●
THE BIGGEST HORSE-LAUGH IN 10 YEARS!



● TO-MORROW, ONE DAY ONLY! ●
JEAN HARLOW
SPENCER TRACY in "RIFFRAFF"
An "Old Favourite" from M.G.M.!

CANTON AGENTS
for the
Hongkong Telegraph
WM. FARMER & CO.
Victoria Hotel Building.
Shameen, Canton.
Tel. 13501.

Hit Widow On Head

Robber Sentenced
At Sessions

Sentence of 18 months' hard labour was imposed by Mr. Justice C. G. Alabaster, Acting Chief Justice, at the Criminal Sessions this morning, on Kwok Fung, 21-year-old unemployed man, who pleaded guilty to a charge of robbery with violence.

Mr. E. H. Williams, Acting Crown Solicitor, said the crime was committed on the evening of June 13, when complainant, Wong Yuet-sho, 40-year old widow, was walking along Chatham Road, near Gun Club Hill. Accused came up from behind and struck her three times on the head with a stick. A struggle ensued, and accused snatched away the handbag, containing \$120.

As he was running away, a taxi-cab, bearing Mr. G. F. Walker, passed by. The car was stopped and the driver, on ascertaining the trouble, chased accused, who was fleeing towards Hung Hom. A cyclist joined in the chase and arrested accused near the railway bridge.

Accused, who admitted a previous conviction last year for larceny by servant, asked for leniency, saying he had to support his aged parents.

OTHER CASES

Pleading guilty to a charge of robbery by two or more, Cheung Keung, 30, unemployed, and Lee Pat, 28, miner, were sentenced to one year's hard labour each by Mr. Justice C. G. Alabaster at the Criminal Sessions this morning.

Accused were alleged to have robbed four women of \$136, a clock and two suits of clothing, at an unnumbered hut in Wong Chuk Hang village, Aberdeen, on the night of May 6.

Lee Pat was additionally charged with unlawful possession of a revolver and five rounds of ammunition at Cheung Kwai Chung village, Tsun Wan, on June 14. He also admitted this offence and was sentenced to 15 months' hard labour, the sentence to run concurrently with the one imposed in respect of the robbery charge.

Two other men were also charged in connection with the robbery. They were Chun Ping and Cheung On. The former is sick and could not stand his trial, while the latter pleaded not guilty. The case against them will be heard to-morrow morning.

All accused were arrested following enquiries made by the police in connection with a series of armed robberies.

FORMER HONGKONG LADY PASSES

DEATH OF MRS. EMIL DANENBERG

Many residents of the Colony will learn with the utmost regret of the death of Mrs. Danenberg, wife of Professor Emil Danenberg, which occurred at Los Angeles on Friday last. The sad news has just been received in Hongkong by cable.

The late Mrs. Danenberg, who was well-known and extremely popular amongst a large circle of friends in Hongkong, left the Colony with her husband, son and daughter, for Los Angeles some seven or eight years ago, where they have resided ever since. She had been in indifferent health for some considerable time.

Much sympathy will be felt for the bereaved husband and children, as well as for relatives of Mrs. Danenberg in Hongkong.

The deceased lady was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. Gardner, and amongst those left to mourn her death are several brothers and sisters in Hongkong.

FILM ACTOR COLLAPSES

GRIEF-STRIKEN BY
STAR'S DEATH

Hollywood, July 18. William Powell, one of Hollywood's most popular actors, who collapsed on a movie set yesterday as a result of illness which followed the shock of Jean Harlow's death, was reported improved to-day. He has been ordered to leave Hollywood for several days' complete rest.

Powell was at Miss Harlow's bedside when she died, collapsed then. It is said that the two were about to announce their engagement.—United Press.

MOSLEY HURT IN RIOTS

Southampton, July 18. Sir Oswald Mosley, the British Fascist leader, addressed 10,000 people here to-day from the top of a sound truck.

Later Rightists and Leftists clashed. Sir Oswald was struck in the face by a flying rock, and slightly injured.

Police intervened and commandeered a street car, into which they hurried the Fascists, barricaded the windows with seat cushions and rushed to safety through the crowd.—United Press.

BALLOON BURNS



Piccard's Balloons Fall Ablaze

Rochester, Minn., July 18. Fire to-day destroyed the new balloon equipment belonging to Professor Jean Piccard, twin brother of the famous stratosphere balloonist, who was attempting a record-breaking ascent here.

It is believed the fire started in the air, but reports state that Professor Piccard landed safely at Lansing, Iowa, about 75 miles from here. This information was conveyed here to Madame Piccard.

The Professor ascended from Rochester earlier on what was announced as a trial ascent. His equipment on this occasion consisted of a gondola supported by eight relatively small, rubber balloons.—Reuter.

CHICAGO ADVANCES STEADILY

Beats Brooklyn
In Two Starts

Giants Twice
Trim Cards

New York, July 18. The National League saw no upsets to-day. Chicago won twice against Brooklyn, thus forging ahead of the field still further, though New York kept pace by beating St. Louis in a twin bill.

Galan and O'Dea hit homers for the Chicago Cubs in the opener, getting a seven to six victory. Each team hit 12 times. In the night-cap the Cubs won nine to four. Galan again driving out a home run.

New York won the first game from St. Louis in spite of three errors, six to five. Ott and Chiozza saving the day with well-timed home runs. The second game was a blank out for St. Louis, Schumacher allowing nine hits which did not get a single score. Schumacher, Leslie and Daning hit circuits, the Giants scoring eleven.

Cincinnati also won twice, four to one against Boston in the first, one to nothing in the second, when Grissom pitched. Lombardi drove out a homer in the opener.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia split the honours, the Phillies taking the opener, five to two, the Pirates the late game, six to five. Hanley and Drubaker circling the bags.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Philadelphia and St. Louis each won a game in their series, the Athletics going down to defeat six to ten in the opener, in spite of Johnson's homer, but winning the second game seven to six, Peters giving them a circuit drive. Davis hit one for the Browns.

Chicago beat Boston twice, six to five and one to nothing. Chapman and Foxe hit home runs for the Red Sox in the opener, but couldn't catch the "White Sox" mounting score. Stratton allowed Boston only three hits in the late game.

New York defeated Cleveland five to one, Di Maggio hitting a homer. Detroit noted out Washington, three to one, though the Tigers had only two hits. Washington having six, including a home run by Simmons. Washington's three errors lost the game.—Reuter.

CHARGED WITH ARMED ROBBERY

At the Kowloon Magistrate's Court this morning, before Mr. K. M. A. Barnett, Chow Hon, 28, farmer, and Chung On, 29, unemployed, were charged that, with others not in custody, when armed with revolvers, they stole 288 pieces of gold jewellery from 5 Nga Tsin Wai Road, Kowloon City, on July 15. Inspector Portallion asked for a remand for three days, which was granted.

Later, the charges were withdrawn, the police intimating that they did not intend to proceed against the accused men.

Forged Note Plant

Post Gets Long
Prison Term

"People like you are pests and a scourge to the community," said Mr. Justice R. E. Lindsell at the Criminal Sessions this morning, when he passed sentence of four years' hard labour on Lo Chi, 24, printer, Lo Sau-shan, 22, apprentice printer, and Lo Wai-man, 30, printer, who pleaded guilty to charges of possession of plates for making forged banknotes and possession of 23 pieces of paper, with words, figures and letters resembling those on the 50-cent banknotes of the Yu Ming Bank of Kiangsi.

Accused were arrested at 91 Third Street on May 22, following a raid by a party of detectives led by Sergeant C. Mottram.

Mr. M. J. Abbott, Assistant Crown Solicitor, said that on the premises a complete outfit, on a small scale, was found. It was perhaps fair to say that when the raid was carried out accused were practising. They did not get very far with their nefarious work, but if they were allowed to remain at large a little longer it was quite possible that they would be successful. Apparently, they were a gang of forgers who came here from Canton to conduct their activities. The forgeries were not very good, and it is understood they bought the machinery for \$185.

Passing sentence, His Lordship said: "It is quite clear from your own admissions that you are a gang of forgers. Although your activities may not do very much harm in Hongkong, it is obvious that you can do considerable harm up-country, particularly to the poorer classes, as the notes are of small denomination. People like you are pests and a scourge to the community."

His Lordship ordered that the plates, notes and machinery seized be destroyed.

MORE BANISHEES SENTENCED

PERSISTENT THIEF
GETS FIVE YEARS

Sentences ranging from three to five years' hard labour were passed by Mr. Justice R. E. Lindsell at the Criminal Sessions this morning, on three offenders against the Deportation Ordinance.

At present undergoing six months and one year's hard labour respectively on charges of larceny, Leung Yu, alias Yip Lum, 27, and Ho Yat-sun, 20, were sentenced to three years each. The former had four previous convictions, the first one dating back to 1933, including three for breach of the Deportation Ordinance.

"It is obvious that you are a persistent thief and a persistent breaker of the Deportation Ordinance," said His Lordship to Tsang Yau, 29, on whom he passed sentence of five years' hard labour. Accused, according to Mr. M. J. Abbott, Assistant Crown Solicitor, was banished in 1929, and since then had returned to the Colony no less than six times. Prior to that he had four convictions for larceny. At present he was serving a sentence of six months for theft.

His Lordship directed that the sentences commence at the expiration of the terms accused are at present undergoing.

Red Aviators Guests Of Hollywood

Los Angeles, July 18. Three of Russia's North Pole fliers, grinning and prepared to attend to-day the annual baseball game between motion picture comedians and lending men.

Mikael Gromov, Andrei Yumoshin and Sergei Danilina, who flew here from Moscow in the world's longest non-stop flight, were happy at the prospect of seeing film stars in real life and action.

Monday the three aviators will go to the studios, then they will leave for San Francisco and Washington, where they will be received by President D. Roosevelt before they sail again for home.

Their famous monoplane will be crated and shipped back to Russia.—United Press.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS

H.M.S. Bee sailed from Nanking on Friday for Hankow, and on the same day H.M.S. Falkmouth, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Little's yacht, went to Woosung. The submarines Otis and Odin are expected to arrive in the Colony on August 9 from Weihaiwei.

While arresting Chan Wai-ching, 19, single woman, for soliciting in Johnston Road yesterday, Inspector Madgewick suddenly found himself compelled to swim in the harbour. Upon the approach of the Inspector the girl ran across the road and jumped into the harbour. Inspector Madgewick rescued her. She was brought before Mr. W. Schofield at the Central Magistrate's Court this morning and was fined \$75 or seven weeks.

QUEENS & ALHAMBRA

HONG KONG KOWLOON

AT 2.30-3.15 7.20-9.30 P.M. AT 2.30 5.20-7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

LAST 2 DAYS | LAST TIMES TO-DAY



WEDNESDAY
at the QUEEN'S
"STOWAWAY"
By Popular Demand

TO-MORROW
at the ALHAMBRA
"OUTCASTS OF POKER FLAT"
Preston Foster - Joan Muir

Preying On The Poor

Counterfeit Coins
Imported

Arrested at the Kowloon-Canton railway station shortly after he had disembarked from the non-stop train from Shumchun on the evening of June 18, Wong Hoi, unemployed, was tried before Mr. Justice R. E. Lindsell at the Criminal Sessions this morning, on charges of importing and possession of 1,392 counterfeit Hongkong ten-cent pieces.

Accused, who was not legally represented, pleaded not guilty, and the following Jury was empanelled: Messrs. G. Castle (Foreman), Wong Yat-hung, A. E. Brink Sousa, Lau King-ising, U. Ismail, F. A. M. Elliott and P. A. Waller.

Appearing for the prosecution, Mr. M. J. Abbott said that Chinese Revenue Officer Wong Sau was on duty inside the platform grille of the Kowloon-Canton Railway Station on the evening in question when his suspicions were aroused by the behaviour of accused, who had just disembarked from the train. In attempting to avoid him, he stopped and searched accused and around his waist he felt something like a steel jacket.

In reply to a question by the officer, accused said he was carrying Hongkong money, and when searched by Sergeant Kinneir at the Water Police Station, it was found he was wearing a jacket which had 32 pockets, 14 of which were filled with coins. In his left sock 53 more coins were found.

Accused was subsequently charged, and, in reply, he said he did not know the laws of Hongkong. Evidence was then given by the Revenue Officer, after which Sergeant J. G. Whitcroft, attached to the Treasury testified that the colour and edges of the coins found were different from the genuine ones. Detective-Sergeant A. Kinneir deposed that he had searched accused, and Mr. Chan Wai-man, Police Interpreter read out the statement made by prisoner when formally charged.

Accused made a statement in the witness-box in the course of which he said the coins were given to him in Canton by a friend, who told him it was not a criminal offence to bring them to the Colony.

Without retiring, the Jury found prisoner guilty, and in passing sentence of two years' hard labour, His Lordship said: "You are a scoundrel, preying upon the poor classes. You helped to put these bad ten-cent pieces into circulation, thereby causing some paupers to lose."

Two dogs belonging to Mr. Min-shell, of 6 Prince Edward Road, have been sent to Mataukok for observation after biting Sung Ng, amah at the same address. The amah was sent to Kowloon Hospital for treatment.

For his. He said he had one but couldn't produce it, and later admitted he had none.

Defendant said he had a ticket for the previous month but had gone to Canton and had forgotten to renew it. On that particular day he was in a hurry and had omitted to buy an ordinary ticket.

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